DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 092 128 IR 000 687

TITLE	Size and Growth of Monograph Literature; With Particular Reference to the Social Sciences. Design of Information Systems in the Social Sciences, Working Paper Number Seven.
INSTITUTION	Bath Univ. of Technology (England). Univ. Library.
PUB DATE	Apr 74
NOTE	245p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Bath University Library, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY, Somerset, England (2 pounds English money)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$11.40 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	Books; Comparative Analysis; Humanities; Information Systems; *National Surveys; *Productivity; Publications; *Publishing Industry; Research Design; Sciences; *Social Sciences; Statistical Surveys; Tables (Data); *Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS	Bibliometrics; *Monographs

ABSTRACT

A study of the size, growth, and composition of the monograph literature of the social sciences, with comparative data from the sciences and humanities, is presented in this report. The objectives and methodology of this bibliometric study are explained, followed by an analysis of global statistics and trends. Data is given separately for all producers, the top 45 and the top 12 producers, and also for individual countries included in the top 12 producers. A more detailed study of monographs produced in the United Kingdom and the United States is included. The major finding is that much of the monograph literature of the world is growing at a linear rate, although there are indications that the rate of growth of the monograph literature in a few subject areas of the social sciences is exponential. Projections are given of the size of the monograph literature to be expected in the period 1975-1985. These projections are based upon the extrapolation of the least-squares regression lines. (Author/SL)

Bath University Library

ED 092128

Design of Information Systems in the Social Sciences

Working Paper no.7

Size and growth of monograph literature

with particular reference to the social sciences

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

IR 000687

Bath University
April 1974

SIZE AND GROWTH OF MONOGRAPH
LITERATURE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE
SOCIAL SCIENCES.

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

2.0 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF STUDY 2

2.1 Objectives, scope and relationship to other areas of bibliometric research 2.

2.2 Previous work 3

3.0 DATA COLLECTION

3.1 Bibliographical definitions; implications and limitations 5

3.2 Sources of data 9

3.3 Data collection 11

3.3.1 International statistics of book production 11

3.3.2 Analysis of national bibliographies and book trade bibliographies 11

4.0 METHODOLOGY 15

4.1 Characteristics measured 15

4.2 Analysis techniques 20

4.3 Validity and interpretation 22

5.0 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS 24

5.1 The global pattern 24

5.1.1 Size 24

(1) Total size 24

(2) Social sciences 25

(3) Pure and applied sciences (Science and technology) 27

(4) Humanities 27

(5) Concentration of book title production 28

5.1.2 Growth 29

(1) Overall growth 29

(2) Social sciences 31
(3) Pure and applied sciences (Science and technology) 32
(4) Humanities 33
(5) Projections 34
5.1.3 Size, growth and subject composition of book production in major producing countries 35
(a) USSR 35
(b) United States of America 37
(c) Federal Republic of Germany 38
(d) United Kingdom 38
(e) Japan 39
(f) France 40
(g) Spain 40
(h) India 41
(i) Netherlands 41
(j) Poland 42
(k) Yugoslavia 42
(l) Italy 43
5.1.4 Subject composition of book production 43
(1) Total production, top 45 and top 12 countries 43
(2) Subject composition of book production in top 12 countries 44
5.1.5 Projections 44
5.2 Patterns of social science book production in the top 12 countries 44
5.2.1 Problems associated with the study 45
5.2.2 Size of book production in the social sciences 46
5.2.3 Growth of book production in the social sciences 46
5.2.4 Country differences within the social sciences 48
5.2.5 Subject composition of book production in the social sciences 50

5.2.6 Projections of the future size of literature in the social sciences 51
5.3 Book production in the UK 52
5.3.1 Problems associated with the study 52
5.3.2 Size 54
5.3.3 Growth 55
5.3.4 Subject composition and differences between subjects in size and growth 56
5.3.5 Size and growth characteristics of UK social sciences monograph literature 58
5.3.6 Comparison of characteristics of UK book title production with other countries 61
5.3.7 Projections 61
5.4 Book production in the United States of America 62
5.4.1 Problems associated with the study 62
5.4.2 Size 63
5.4.3 Growth 64
5.4.4 Subject composition and differences between subjects in size and growth 65
5.4.5 Size and growth characteristics of US social sciences monograph literature 67
5.4.6 Comparison of characteristics of US book title production with other countries 68
5.4.7 Projections 68
5.5 Comparison between United Kingdom and United States book production 68
5.5.1 Problems associated with the study 69
5.5.2 Size 70
5.5.3 Growth 72
5.5.4 Subject composition 72
5.5.5 Projections 73

6.0 DISCUSSION 74
6.1 Comparative size and growth rates 74
6.2 Implications 76

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

A. Analysis of ranks of book producing countries in 1962 and 1939.

B. Subject classifications.

C. Correction factors for British National Bibliography data.

TABLES

Table number	Title
1	World book production: size.
2	Book production of the top 45 producers (1969): size.
3	Book production of the top 12 producers (1969): size.
4	World book production: size by main subject classes.
4A	World book production: number of countries sampled (Table 4).
5	World book production: subject composition by main classes.
6	Book production of the top 45 producers (1969): size by main subject classes.
7	Book production of the top 45 producers (1969): subject composition by main classes.
8	Book production of the top 12 producers (1969): size by main subject classes.
9	Book production of the top 12 producers (1969): subject composition by main classes.
10	Proportion of book titles produced by the top 45 and top 12 producers (1969).
11	Summary of growth data: world, top 45 and top 12 producers.
12	World book production: annual change 1951-1970 (index numbers)
13	World book production: annual change (index numbers).
14	Book production of the top 45 producers (1969): annual change (index numbers)
15	Book production of the top 12 producers (1969): annual change (index numbers)
16	World book production: annual percentage change in size.
17	Book production of the top 45 producers (1969): annual percentage in size.
18	Book production of the top 12 producers (1969): annual percentage change in size.
19	World book production: annual change 1961-1970 (index numbers). [main subjects]
20	Book production of the top 45 producers (1969): annual change 1960-1970 (index numbers). [main subjects]
21	Book production of the top 12 producers (1969): annual change 1960-1970 (index numbers). [main subjects]

Table number	Title
22	World book production: annual percentage change in size by main subject classes.
23	Book production of the top 15 producers (1969): annual percentage change in size by subject.
24	Book production of the top 12 producers (1969): annual percentage change in size by subject.
25	Summary of growth data for main book producers.
26	USSR book production: size by main subject classes.
27	USSR book production: annual percentage change in size.
28	USSR book production: subject composition by main classes.
29	USA book production: size by main subject classes.
30	USA book production: annual percentage change in size.
31	USA book production: subject composition by main classes.
32	Federal Republic of Germany book production by main subject classes.
33	Federal Republic of Germany book production: annual percentage change in size.
34	Federal Republic of Germany book production: subject composition by main classes.
35	United Kingdom book production: size by main subject classes.
36	United Kingdom book production: annual percentage change in size.
37	United Kingdom book production: subject composition by main classes.
38	Japan book production: size by main subject classes.
39	Japan book production: annual percentage change in size.
40	Japan book production: subject composition by main classes.
41	France book production: size by main subject classes.
42	France book production: annual percentage change in size.
43	France book production: subject composition by main classes.
44	Spain book production: size by main subject classes.

Table number	Title
45	Spain book production: annual percentage change in size.
46	Spain book production: subject composition by main classes.
47	India book production: size by main subject classes.
48	India book production: annual percentage change in size.
49	India book production: subject composition by main classes.
50	Netherlands book production: size by main subject classes.
51	Netherlands book production: annual percentage change in size.
52	Netherlands book production: subject compostion by main classes.
53	Poland book production: size by main subject classes.
54	Poland book production: annual percentage change in size.
55	Poland book production: subject composition by main classes.
56	Yugoslavia book production: size by main subject classes.
57	Yugoslavia book production: annual percentage change in size.
58	Yugoslavia book production: subject composition by main classes.
59	Italy book production: size by main subject classes.
60	Italy book production: annual percentage change in size.
61	Italy book production: subject composition by main classes.
62	Book production of the top 12 producers (1969): comparison of production in 1960 and 1969 by subjects.
63	Social sciences (class 3) as a percentage of annual book production in the top 12 countries.
64	Summary of subject composition data for top 12 producers (1960-1970).
65	Social sciences book production: top 12 producers.

Table number	Title
66	Social sciences book production: top 12 producers. annual percentage change in size.
67	Social sciences book production of the top 12 producers: summary of growth data.
68	Book production in the social sciences: annual change 1965-1970 (index numbers).
69	USSR social sciences book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
70	USA social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
71	Federal Republic of Germany social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
72	UK social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
73	Japan social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
74	France social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
75	Spain social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
76	India social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
77	Poland social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
78	Yugoslavia social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
79	Italy social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
80	Ranking of book producing countries in 1969.
81	Social science book production: top 12 producers subject composition.
82	UNESCO 'new' subject classification.
83	United Kingdom book production: size (based on UNESCO data).
84	United Kingdom book production: size (based on Bookseller data).
85	United Kingdom book production: size (based on BNB data).
86	United Kingdom book production: summary of growth data.
87	United Kingdom book production: annual percentage change in size. (Based on BNB data).

Table number	Title
88	United Kingdom book production: annual percentage change in size (based on UNESCO data).
89	United Kingdom book production: annual percentage change in size (based on Bookseller data).
90	Generalized subject groupings for BNB data on United Kingdom book production.
91	United Kingdom book production: size by main classes.
92	United Kingdom book production: annual percentage change in size.
93	United Kingdom book production: subject composition by main classes.
94	United Kingdom book production: summary of growth data.
95	Classification of the social sciences based on British National Bibliography.
96	United Kingdom social sciences book production: size and annual percentage change in size (based on BNB data).
97	United Kingdom social science book production: size.
97A	United Kingdom social science book production: subject composition.
98	United Kingdom social science book production: annual percentage change in size.
99	United Kingdom social science book production: summary of growth data.
100	United States of America social science book production: size and annual percentage change in size.
101	Book production in United States of America: size and annual percentage change in size (based on UNESCO data).
102	United States of America book production: summary of growth data.
103	Generalized subject groupings for ABPR data on United States book production.
104	United States of America book production: size.
105	United States of America book production: annual percentage change in size.
106	United States of America book production: size by main classes.
107	United States of America book production: annual percentage change in size.

Table number	Title
108	United States of America book production: subject composition by main classes
109	United States book production: summary of growth data.
110	Generalized subject grouping for ABPR and BNB (ABPR - Compatible) data on United States and United Kingdom book production.
111	United Kingdom book production: size (ABPR - Compatible data).
112	United Kingdom book production: annual percentage change in size.
113	United Kingdom book production: size by main subject classes (ABPR - Compatible data).
114	United Kingdom book production: annual percentage change in size by main subject classes (ABPR - Compatible data).
115	United Kingdom book production: subject composition by main classes (ABPR - Compatible data).

PREFACE

DISISS (Design of Information Systems in the Social Sciences) is a research project based at the University of Bath. The objective of the project is to carry out research necessary for the effective design of information systems in the social sciences, whether by the creation of new systems or the modification of existing ones. The project, which is financed by OSTI, started in January 1971 and is due for completion in December 1974.

This working paper reports a study of the size, growth and characteristics of the monograph literature; the study has concentrated on identifying the major trends and patterns. There is an extensive presentation of the primary data on monographs which readers will find convenient to have gathered together in one report. There remains considerable scope for further comment on the data and analyses; some of this will be done in the DISISS research reports to be issued towards the end of 1974.

The report was prepared by Mr S.A. Roberts under the overall direction of Mr M.B. Line and Mr J.M. Brittain. Mr R. Bradshaw and Mr P. Burridge read through the drafts, made comments and assisted in the statistical calculations. Mrs B. McDyre (née Skelton) and Mrs J Line assisted in the data collection.

FIGURES

1. World book production 1961-1970: All, top 45 and top 12 producers.

2. World book production 1951-1970.

3. World 'functional' book production 1961-1970: All, top 45 and top 12 producers.

4. World social sciences book production 1961-1970.

5. Social sciences book production 1960-1970: Top 45 producers.

6. Social sciences book production 1960-1970: Top 12 producers.

7. Pure and applied sciences book production 1960-1970: Top 45 and top 12 producers.

8. Humanities book production 1960/61-1970: All, top 45 and top 12 producers.

9. World social sciences book production 1965-1970.

10. World social sciences book production 1965-1970 (Philosophy/psychology; sociology; politics/economics; education; trade/commerce; geography/history).

11. United Kingdom book production 1950-1970.

12. United Kingdom book production 1950-1970 (Total size; excluding fiction, and 'functional' books only).

13. United Kingdom book production 1950-1970 (Social sciences; pure sciences; applied sciences; humanities).

14. United Kingdom social sciences book production 1950-1970.

15. United Kingdom social sciences book production 1950-1970 (Sociology (300-309); political sciences (320-329); economics (330-339); education (370-379)).

16 United States book production 1954/1960-1970.

17. United States book production 1954-1970 (Social sciences; pure sciences; applied sciences; humanities).

18. UK and US book production 1950/54-1970.

19. UK and US humanities book production 1950/54-1970.

20. UK and US social sciences book production 1950/54-1970.

21. UK and US pure and applied science book production 1950/54-1970.

22. UK and US fiction book production 1950/54-1970.

ABSTRACT

A study of the size, growth, and composition of the monograph literature of the social sciences, with comparative data from the sciences and humanities, is presented in this report. Data is given separately for all producers, the top 45 and the top 12 producers, and also for individual countries included in the top 12. A more detailed study of monographs produced in the UK and USA is included.

The major finding is that much of the monograph literature of the world is growing at a linear rate, although there are indications that the rate of growth of the monograph literature in a few subject areas of the social sciences is exponential. Projections are given of the size of the monograph literature to be expected in the period 1975-1985. These projections are based upon the extrapolation of the least-squares regression lines.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This paper describes a bibliometric study[1] of the size, growth, and composition of the monograph literature of the social sciences. Also, data on the literature of the sciences and humanities has been gathered, with little extra effort. This has enabled many comparisons to be made.

Without knowledge of the size and growth rate of the literature in a discipline, it is difficult to plan effective bibliographical control. Yet, very little valid data has been produced for design purposes, and although various sets of statistics have been collected both regularly and as individual exercises[2] these have not been subject to much detailed criticism or analysis. Where analyses have been made, the unreliability of the data and estimates based on it has become apparent.[3] Estimates of growth differ widely, and there are difficulties in making analyses of individual subject areas.

This study, concerned only with the monograph literature, complements data on the serial literature of the social sciences being collected and analysed as another part of DISISS (Working Paper no.8), and both studies form part of a wider programme of quantitative studies of the literature.

---

[1] Bibliometric studies include quantitative and descriptive accounts of the nature, growth, size and composition of the literature; also other types of activity, including citation analyses and studies of secondary literature.

[2] E.g. The Bowker Annual gives regularly figures of books reported as having been published by several countries, and there are some published papers, of varying utility (see 2.2).

[3] A good example is discussed by Vebra (1972) and Vebra (1973).

2.0 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF STUDY

2.1 Objectives, scope and relationship to other areas of bibliometric research

The main objectives of the study can be summarized as follows:

(i) description of monograph literature in the social sciences in terms of size (i.e. number of titles), growth, subject composition and geographical distribution;[1]

(ii) comparison of social science monographs with science and humanities monographs;

(iii) provision of data on growth rates to permit calculation of corrections for growth in studies of citation decay rates.

There is considerable scope for applying the results of the study to numerous questions about the literature. Some questions on which the analyses can shed light are:

(i) How large is the monograph literature? What are the implications of relative sizes, in terms of subject and geographical factors, for bibliographical activity?

(ii) What are the current and past growth rates of monograph literature and what is the significance of growth rates for information and documentation activity? The hypothesis that growth presents some kind of threat - often portrayed as an 'information explosion' - requires careful examination.

(iii) Do growth and size constitute a problem which affects particular disciplines or the literature as a whole?

(iv) What are the reasons for, and consequences of, relatively rapid or slow growth in particular areas?

---

1 In this study size of the literature is measured in terms of the number of titles produced rather than the number of copies printed. The term 'title' refers to the name of the work and uniquely identifies it as

(v) Can any positive trends be detected which may require changes in the system of bibliographical control?

There are many other issues concerning the nature and functions of the monograph literature to which the present study may be relevant. However, the extent to which light can be shed on these issues is affected by the quality of the available data. The data on size and the derived values for growth should be fairly accurate, since the data used constitutes a very large sample, if not the total population of the literature. More open to criticism are figures produced for various subjects - data for social sciences as a whole probably being more accurate than data for economics, sociology or politics individually. This question is further dealt with in section 1.0.

2.2 Previous work

Research into size, growth and characteristics of the monograph literature can be looked at from three points:

(i) geographical coverage of the study

(ii) types of publication covered

(iii) subject composition.

Looking at most of the fairly limited number of studies attempted in the past it is obvious that research in this area has not been comprehensive. For example, different types of literature (e.g. fiction, juvenile works, textbooks, etc.) are often not separately identified; in addition it has been difficult to achieve a satisfactory subject classification. Research so far in the field has either taken a very broad view, looked at limited areas, or used the accessible statistics; examples of more recent work on these lines are Escarpit (1966), Bryan (1968), and Barr (1971, 1972). Detailed studies of literature usually involve the collection, analysis, and interpretation of primary bibliographical data. The present study has attempted to cover the three points as far as data is available. This

has involved taking the published data as it stands (i.e. mainly the UNESCO statistical series) and supplementing it with some data collected specially for this project (for the UK and USA only).

Other studies have not generally had so comprehensive an objective as the current one and they should be considered on their merits. Escarpit (1966) gives a wide ranging study of literature and publishing, and although presenting a lot of statistical material, including estimates of size and growth based on UNESCO data, does not primarily concern himself with these; i.e. he does not attempt to provide a comprehensive and detailed series of interpretative statistics. His work is a sequel to what must be regarded as a pioneer work in the field - a study by Barker (1958) on the structure of the book trade and publishing.

The paper by Bryan (1968) does not make detailed presentations of statistics, preferring to draw conclusions from gross statistics; nor is the paper solely concerned with monographs. It contains some stimulating ideas and challenges the idea that the so-called 'information explosion' is in reality a crisis of bibliographical production.

The papers by Barr (1971, 1972) deal with global book production, and are concerned with overall size and the calculation of a general growth rate. An interesting study and exercise in methodology is reported by Vebra (1972) in a comparison of USA and USSR book production, highlighting problems arising from definition in two different cultural environments. Vebra (1973) reports further research concerning the ways of measuring the amount of available reading material; the printers sheet , rather than copies or titles produced,is suggested as the most satisfactory measure. The amount of reading material available in the USSR and USA is calculated, and in doing so serious reservations are made regarding the number of titles attributed to each country in the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. The study raises many important issues of measurement and international comparisons. The present study does not consider total quantities of reading matter. Another study of US book production has been reported by Hokkanen (1971).

The series of works edited by Taubert (1972) on the world book trade, encyclopaedic though they are, fail to do justice to the statistical aspects of size, growth and composition; although a quotation (see page 7) from Taubert emphasizes the need for, and difficulties facing, research in this area.

3.0 DATA COLLECTION

3.1 Bibliographical definitions: implications and limitations

This study had first to deal with the practical problems of defining monographs and identifying them in bibliographies. It had also to work within the limits set by statistics published by UNESCO and other bodies, which form a major data source for this study.

In theory, the UNESCO statistics are collected according to standard and fairly precise definitions of what constitutes a book, pamphlet, or monograph. In other data sources, definitions are less precise and it may require great care to distinguish monographs from other forms. In another part of the research project (DISISS Working Paper no. 4), this same problem of definition was encountered in choosing source monographs for a citation study. The AACR definition (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1967) was considered; this defines 'monograph' as a 'non-serial publication[1], either complete in one volume or intended to be completed in a finite number of volumes'[2]. Some other definitions of 'monograph' would appear to exclude certain categories of publication, such as many government publications, conference proceedings and reports[3], but for the purpose of both DISISS studies 'monograph' is held to include all non-serial publications, with the main exception of technical report literature (although some report-type literature does increasingly feature in national bibliographies, and would thus be registered in a gross statistical analysis).

---

[1] The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (1967) provide a working definition of serials as follows: "a publication issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (e.g. newspapers, journals, and the memoirs, proceedings, transactions, etc., of societies) and numbered monographic series". Simply by definition non-serials are taken as those publications which do not fall into the class of serials.

[2] Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (British text). London, The Library Association, 1967, pp.267-268.

[3] One such definition is based on Landau, T. Encyclopaedia of librarianship. London, Bowes and Bowes, 1966. A monograph is considered as a treatise on a single aspect of a subject; usually "a single volume or definite number of volumes, dealing systematically and in detail with one single subject". This latter is a suitable definition of the concept of a "scholarly monograph", usually fairly distinct from other types of non-serial publication.

These preceding definitions, which were used both in the process of drawing samples of source monographs for a citation study from British National Bibliography and American Book Publishing Record, and in this current study, match closely those put forward by UNESCO as internationally acceptable standards for bibliographical statistics.

Taking the various definitions together, 'monographs' and the 'monograph literature' are generally understood to comprise printed (by any process) books or pamphlets as defined in (i) and (ii) below, including monographs as defined in (iii) below, and certain other forms of publication.

(i) Book (as defined for the purposes of standardization of international statistics[1])
"Non-periodical printed publication of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in the country and made available to the public".

(ii) Pamphlet (similarly defined for the standardization of international statistics[1])
"A non-periodical printed publication of at least 5 but not more than 48 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in a particular country and made available to the public".

(iii) Monograph[2]
"A single volume dealing systematically and in detail with one single subject".

In the discussion which follows, the term 'book' is used for convenience and connotes all monographs, i.e. books and pamphlets, as designated above.

---

[1]United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. Recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals. Paris, UNESCO, 1964.

[2]Landau, T. Encyclopaedia of librarianship. London, Bowes and Bowes, 1966, with minor modification by DISISS.

For statistical purposes it is usual and reasonable to include new editions, reprints and translations in counts of the numbers of books, pamphlets or monographs produced. The UNESCO data often gives separate treatment to statistics of books and pamphlets, but they are not distinguished in this study.

The UNESCO recommendations already referred to include[1] the following types of publication within the scope of monographs: government publications (except those which are confidential or designed for internal distribution only); school textbooks; university theses (when published); offprints; publications which form part of a series, but which constitute separate bibliographical units; illustrated works.

The UNESCO recommendations exclude[2] (a) publications issued for advertising purposes, (b) "transitory publications", e.g. timetables, price lists, programmes of entertainments, exhibitions; regulations and reports of business firms; calendars; almanacs, etc., and (c) publications in which the text is not the most important part, e.g. musical works, maps, and charts (with the exception of atlases).

The UNESCO standards are recommendations intended for use in national and definitive bibliographies; because the UNESCO data relies as far as possible on national sources for data on the monograph literature there should be at least some standardization even though the UNESCO standards are not uniformly applied. There are bound to be local variations, but whether the differences are sufficient to invalidate comparisons[3] is debatable. In view of the work by Vebra (1972) on US and USSR statistics the adequacy of the data seems doubtful.

---

[1] Op. cit. p.6.

[2] Op. cit. p6.

[3] Two observations from a recent commentary on the world book trade are appropriate: "... since there are still no standards for book production, import or export that are internationally practised and comparable with one another the foundation for this interesting part of our global statistics on culture remains weak"; and ..."Almost all national book production statistics differ from each other in many important details. Comparisons should therefore be regarded with caution... The greatest uncertainties in international comparisons arise from divergent classifications, different definitions of books as regards size and the principles of new edition and reprint, and finally hazy boundaries between what constitutes a book for the public and one for some other purpose." Taubert (1972, p.33).

Grounds for distinguishing publications as serials or monographs are put forward earlier in this section. The distinction between these two major classes is used in other parts of the DISISS project. In citation analyses the distinction between serial and monograph sources (Working Papers nos. 4 and 5) and between citations to serials and monographs is fundamental in terms of the type of study undertaken. Significant differences occur in measures of distributions of cited items, citation decay rates, etc., between monographs and serials.

A further issue of definition requires attention. The basic definition of monograph, it has been shown, admits any level or type of publication. To be useful a study often requires more discrimination: in particular, one would like to separate 'scholarly material' from the rest of the literature. This involves a difficult problem of selection, and as such it has not been attempted in this study. The UNESCO data does allow a substitute for such a discrimination, and its method and objective have been described by Escarpit (1966), in the concept of 'functional' and 'non-functional' books[1]. The categorization of works as 'functional' or 'non-functional' is a crude one, and as the UNESCO data separates only literature and imaginative works from all others, this is clearly not a measure of 'scholarliness'. Although the distinction employed is subject to criticism some analyses are presented here which use it.

---

[1] "The idea of the functional book is more easily apprehended than that of the book as a thing. Some books claim to be functional and their utilitarian purpose is unequivocal. Of the ten classes recognized by the Dewey decimal classification [and implicitly of the UDC used in the UNESCO data], four are entirely functional (Social Sciences, Language, Pure Science and Technology) and five are partly so (General Works, Philosophy, Religion, The Arts and History-Geography) ... This statement, however, should be taken with some caution, as the criteria of the decimal classification system are extremely imprecise. If all books other than those in Class 8 (Literature) are taken to be more or less functional, it is possible to gain an approximate idea of the situation in each country, but it must be remembered that Class 8 sometimes includes functional books as well. In France and the Netherlands not only criticism and books on literary history, including school and university textbooks, but even works from Class 4 (Language) are usually placed in Class 8." Escarpit (1966, p.36).

3.2 Sources of data

For the reason already stated - there is no other suitable data readily available - great reliance must be placed upon the UNESCO book production data, which provides the basic information on size, growth and composition reported in this study. The other approach, which would involve detailed analysis of all national bibliographies, was out of the question on grounds of time and cost. Nonetheless, two national bibliographies (those of the UK and the USA) have been analysed (one by counting of items and the other by use of a pre-existing statistical summary) to provide (a) a more detailed analysis than is available from UNESCO data, and (b) a basis for a comparison between book production in the two countries. Even in the case of the UK and the USA, the data reported is not always numerically consistent with the figures reported by UNESCO, presumably because of differences in definition of book materials and coverage of items from one year to the next.

The main primary sources (i) and secondary sources (ii and iii) are as follows:

(i) National and trade bibliographies; these provide the most detailed material for practical work with item counts.

(ii) Book trade and publishing statistics - usually on a national basis and published by trade agencies.

(iii) International published statistics; these are summaries, usually based on material from (i) and (ii).

The UN Statistical Yearbook and the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook are the primary sources of international book production statistics.[1] The fullest range of statistics is provided by UNESCO; they are well documented, and in theory based on adequate definitions. The data is presented in classified form under 10 main UDC subject headings for all the data, and

---

1 Although the same source of data is used by both publications the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook has additional and more detailed tables.

23 headings since 1964[1]; data in the latter form is separately analysed in section 5.2.

Book trade statistics usually relate to the volume of material recorded as published or processed by a particular agency or agencies. The Bowker Annual is exemplary in this category, summarizing data on new book titles published in the USA and listed regularly in the American Book Publishing Record (ABPR); it uses 23 subject groupings based on the Dewey Decimal Classification in its main summary table. The Bookseller provides an equivalent service for commercially handled titles in the United Kingdom.

Bibliographies and catalogues provide the only primary source of data on monograph title output. National bibliographies, e.g. BNB, Deutsche Bibliographie, Bibliographie de la France, are the best sources and usually have the widest coverage of monograph documents (though their coverage of official publications and reports, in particular technical reports, is often very imperfect).

In many cases, national bibliographies are likely to be the source of the secondary international statistics produced by UNESCO.

This study has made use of national bibliography counts for the UK, book trade data for the USA, and secondary statistics for all countries including the UK and USA.

Social science titles are most easily identified from national bibliographies which employ very detailed classification. If full bibliographic details are provided, precise criteria can be devised for including or excluding a title from a count. Elsewhere the researcher is limited to making the best of the classification offered.

---

[1] Since 1964 the UNESCO book production statistics have appeared in two series. The longer series (dating back to 1948) has production classified under 10 subject divisions. The newer series (introduced in 1964) has production classified under 23 subject headings, known as the 'new classification'. The general practice appears to be to continue both sets of statistics. The 1948 series is convenient for general studies of size and growth and has received most attention in this report. The 1966 series has proved useful in looking at subjects in greater depth.

In general, the choice of source is very limited. Coverage must be taken as given, and supplemented by any extra evidence that is available, e.g. on the number of official publications.

The following sections describe the use of various sources and samples.

3.3 Data collection

This section describes in more detail how data was extracted from the sources listed in 3.2.

3.3.1 International statistics of book production

Book production statistics are given in the UN Statistical Yearbook since 1948 and in the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook since 1952. These series have already been described in the previous section.

The main work involved in handling the UN and UNESCO data was to convert the published statistics into a format suitable for calculating size, growth, and composition, on a country basis. A master table for production was made out for each country. (Although the UN and UNESCO data provides information on production by number of copies, this study is restricted to production by number of titles, and within titles by first and subsequent editions, not only first editions).

3.3.2 Analysis of national bibliographies and book trade bibliographies

(1) UK monographs

Besides the UN and UNESCO data for the UK, more detailed information was collected by item counts of the British National Bibliography (BNB).

BNB is a subject list of new books published in Great Britain based upon the books deposited at the Copyright Receipt Office. The material contained in BNB is classified according to a modified scheme of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Annual cumulations of BNB have been published regularly since 1950.

Only a few classes of publication are intentionally excluded; these are:(i) periodicals (except the first issue of a new periodical and the first issue of a periodical under a new title); (ii) music; (iii) maps; (iv) certain government publications[1]; (v) some cheap novelettes; (vi) paperback reprints of novels previously recorded in BNB; and (vii) publications available in Britain but without a British imprint. Theses, which in Britain are not published as such, and most types of printed 'ephemera', are also excluded.

One disadvantage in the coverage of BNB is the inclusion of new serial titles, even though these represent only a small proportion of all titles (see Appendix C). Serials can be eliminated either during item counts or by a correction factor; one is time consuming and the other complicated to perform, so in the study new serial titles are included.

Every annual volume since 1950 was examined and a count made of all the unique items (identifiable by a B... coding[2]) in each of the classes; for the data collection 145 classification divisions were used, thereby allowing great flexibility in analysis. An outline of the classification is given in Appendix B. Data was recorded on a specially prepared data collection sheet. Data collection occupied approximately 150 man hours.

---

[1] Perhaps 80 per cent are excluded, especially publications of government departments not issued through HMSO, although many HMSO publications are also excluded. See Marshallsay (1972) for a detailed discussion.

2 E.g. B64-7032. From 1972 added entries in various parts of the classified sequence for any given work no longer omit the B... designation; this automatically makes a count of items in the BNB very much more difficult since it is hard to eliminate double counting.

The main alternative source of data on British monographs is The Bookseller, which has continued to publish statistical summaries. The coverage of The Bookseller data is very similar to BNB.

The question of coverage and overlap in British bibliographies was the subject of a study by Weintraub (1962). Further discussion on British statistics is given in section 5.3.

(2) US monographs

Two related sources of data are available for the collection of data on United States monographs.

(i) The Bowker Annual and its predecessor, the American Library Annual, contain a statistical summary of American book title output. The data is presented in 23 classes, which are themselves groupings together of classes in the Dewey Decimal Classification. The statistics cover all the major forms of fiction and non-fiction. The description of American Book Publishing Record (ABPR) data given below applies equally to the Bowker Annual, as the latter gives statistics based on the entries published in ABPR. Data is available from 1872 onwards from the Bowker Annual and its predecessor (Hokkanen, 1971).

The statistical data from the Bowker Annual has been tabulated on a master table (Table 104).

(ii) American Book Publishing Record (ABPR). This source contains data on books published in the United States. An annual cumulation is published, containing the bibliographical records from 12 monthly issues. The intended scope of ABPR is similar to BNB, and for this reason it was very useful to include its data taken in condensed form from Bowker Annual for a comparative study of the United Kingdom and the United States in section 5.5.

In ABPR entries are arranged in strict Dewey classification sequence, with a section for juvenile literature and fiction. Coverage[1] extends to the books of all publishers, including those books printed abroad but published in the United States, in the sense of being offered for sale (in the USA) through a single designated agent. Government publications are omitted, with rare exceptions. Business publications are included if at all available to the public. Smaller hardbound books, and some pamphlets of fewer than 49 pages but of special interest, are included. Form of entry, classification number, and subject headings are as established by the Library of Congress.

---

[1] From the editor's preface.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Characteristics measured

The study has involved the measurement of four parameters; these are discussed below.

(1) Size of literature

Some of the factors which determine the accuracy of size measurement are: the forms of the literature included or excluded; changes in the coverage of materials over time; and the extent to which different editions and revisions of works are included. For instance, in the US book production data recorded by UNESCO there is a change in coverage in 1965 due to the inclusion of more types of government publication; this is revealed in the differences between UNESCO and ABPR data for the USA (see sections 3.1.3 and 3.4). In the BNB data for the UK, a correction could be applied allowing for the number of new serial publications recorded every year. The reduction is very small and can in general be ignored.

Book production data for many parts of the world is patchy frequently because the criteria for inclusion or exclusion of materials are applied differently. In some countries this leads to neglect of certain categories; on the other hand some countries are meticulous in collection of statistics to the point where even ephemeral publications are recorded. In places the time series are irregular; it is then necessary to investigate the reasons for this or to apply some kind of correction. In most cases it is necessary to accept the data as given with the possibility of a margin of error of an unknown size. In some cases gaps in the data occur; where necessary this has been overcome by one of two methods - (a) taking an average value for size based on the preceding and following years; and (b) graphical interpolation to establish the size in a given year. The first has normally been used in this study.

Size has been measured in discrete annual units. It would be possible to present the data in a cumulated form from an arbitrary starting point. In general, the value of cumulated data is doubtful and few useful or meaningful measures can be derived from it.

(2) Growth of the literature

The term 'growth' is used in this study to describe annual increases in production of book titles; differences in the cumulated annual size of the literature are not considered here. The analysis of growth is based on time series, which can be described in a number of different ways; it has been necessary to decide on the most appropriate one for this study. The choice was made entirely pragmatically, because different series lend themselves to different methods of description.

(a) Visual inspection of time series and regression analyses

Data on size was plotted on arithmetic graph paper and examined for (i) variability, and (ii) linearity/non-linearity with respect to time[1]. In many cases the series contain so much variation that neither linear nor non-linear growth could be recognized. In other series there was a clear linear trend, and in a few cases growth appeared to be non-linear.

To discover whether or not non-linear growth was in fact exponential (in cases of small variability), in certain cases the data was plotted on semi-logarithmic graph paper - a straight line indicating exponential growth.

It is important to take variability in the time series into account because 'growth rates' can be very misleading when the trend is not smooth. After a visual examination, the data was treated in one of three ways. These are described below.

(i) Treatment of highly fluctuating series

These series are described by giving the percentage change in annual production over the whole measurement period. This is

$$\frac{Y_t - Y_o}{Y_o} \times 100$$

where Y_t is the output in year t and Y_o the output in the starting year.

---

[1] In this report only a selection of the plots are presented as Figures 1-22.

Thus if the series contains 10 years, we have quoted the decennial percentage change in production. Despite the quality of the data there is a strong interest in predicting the future size of the literature; so rather than abandon the attempt in cases of considerable variability, it was felt that the use of least-squares regression would yield the best predictor obtainable.

(ii) Apparently linear trends

These are described by least-squares regression equations and the estimated slope is used to indicate the annual increment. The regression equation is used for prediction of size.

(iii) Non-linear trends

These are described by least-squares regression of log (size) against time. Predictions are made by using the annual percentage increment (a constant increment represents exponential growth). This is the only case where an annual percentage increment is a valid descriptor.

(b) Other descriptive methods

Besides visual inspection and application of regression analysis to time series data, growth and fluctuations in book title production are described in three other ways in the study.

(i) Change in absolute number of items

This is the most obvious method by which growth or other change is described in terms of the number of titles over a period of time. This basic measure of growth is used frequently and there is plenty of data available from the secondary sources described. It can be used failing all other methods, but particularly when the time series is too short or too variable for any other meaningful statistical calculation. The orders of magnitude can be of value in general discussion of subject differences.

(ii) Percentage change in size over previous year or years

This is an extension of treatment (a) (i) above to give an extent of change value that can be used for comparison with other data sets. As with all percentage comparisons the absolute values on which the percentage is based should always be borne in mind during interpretation. These values have been calculated for most data sets, to supplement the tables of size and composition of literature.

(iii) Index numbers

Another measure of extent change is to calculate index numbers for each year, based on the increase or decrease in size from a year selected as a base which is given a nominal value of 100. One drawback of this method is that over a considerable period of time it becomes less meaningful to compare any recent years with the base year and usually index numbers are recalculated periodically to a more recent base year. The majority of the data series given in this report are very short (on average 10 years); within this period index numbers are quite useful and have been calculated for some of the data.

(c) Prediction and projections

Projection of trends is at best an uncertain procedure. Unless there is a long and consistent trend, with few significant variations, forecasts cannot be made for even a few years ahead with any confidence. When, as is often the case, the trend changes (i.e. the slope of the curve alters), quite different projections can be produced by using different starting points. The best that can be achieved is the extrapolation of recent trends, based on interpretation of the available data and allied to an intuitive sense about the point at which the prediction ceases to be sensible.

An important consideration is the nature of the growth. It is usually very difficult to distinguish linear and exponential growth in short time series. So far as they go the results of this study would seem to counteract the tendency common in information science to regard all growth as 'explosive' and certainly non-linear. Most of the data reported does not support such a generalization.

The projections made here should therefore be read with great caution. In most cases the projections are based on extrapolation of the best-fit linear trend line from 1970, and estimates are given for the size of literature in 1975, 1980 and 1985. In most cases 10 or 11 points have been available for the regression, in a few cases up to 20 points, and in a few others only 6 points. The paucity of points in the time series is often compensated for to some extent by the fact that wild fluctuations do not occur frequently in the main subject series.

(3) Subject composition

The subject breakdown of the data is potentially of great interest, if for no other reason than that a great deal of documentation and bibliographical activity is conducted on a subject basis. The subject breakdowns given by the UN/UNESCO data, whether of 10 or 23 classes[1], should be regarded with caution because items may be placed equally well in more than one class. The BNB and Bowker/ABPR data is much more closely classified. The many BNB divisions were reduced to 145 across all subjects and 20 in the social sciences. A similar subject division applies to the USA data, although the presentation in Bowker Annual, used for convenience, is fairly broad.

Classification practice and assignment of subjects are clearly crucial[2]. It is known that there are nationally biassed interpretations of most subjects, and these are magnified by national interpretations of the UDC/Dewey basis of the classifications. Language and literature, politics and economics, geography and history, economics and commerce, are all areas where variable classification practice is to be expected. The main difficulty arises because subjects overlap and because bibliographical classifications themselves are imperfect indicators of the real world. Even in the 10-division UDC/Dewey basis, classes 4 (language) and 8 (literature), and classes 3 (social sciences) and 9 (history, geography, etc.) could be equally well applied to some works.

(4) Geographical distribution

There are no serious problems involved in measuring the country-based geographical distribution. However, in some cases the UN/UNESCO statistics vary annually with respect to the number of countries which made returns - in these cases the number of countries in the sample is given as appropriate.

Country groupings have been used in the analyses on the basis of the 12 most important producers, the 45 countries producing over 1,000 titles

---

[1] From the 23 classes a selection of 10 was made for the social sciences.

[2] In some cases items have not been classified so that row totals do not always correspond exactly to the sum of all values.

annually, and total world production. The derivation of these groups is discussed in the following section, 4.2, where some comments are made on the relevance and validity of this procedure.

Items that have an imprint of more than one place of publication are as likely as not double counted where respective national bibliographies list them as part of their own output. The proportion of such items is not known but may be quite large; direct examination of a fairly large sample of copies would have been necessary to calculate it.

4.2 Analysis techniques

There are four main factors which can have an effect on the analysis and results. These are as follows: (1) grouping the data by producing country, (2) subject grouping, (3) division between different levels of bibliographical material, and (4) time series.

(1) Grouping the data by producing country

Three groups were chosen to give a working structure for the study. The choice of size of group was made intuitively although certain factors, given below, were borne in mind.

(i) All countries: The number varies from year to year in the UN/UNESCO data. The number of sovereign political units in the world is in the region of 165, of which between 60 and 80 return book production statistics.

(ii) Top 45 countries: These are the countries producing 1,000 or more new titles per year (the level of 1,000 was chosen arbitrarily). The top 45 countries are responsible for about 75% of all book title production. Some tests were conducted to see how stable the composition of the group was; these are reported in Appendix A.

(iii) Top 12 countries: These were the top 12 book title producing countries in the world in 1969. The choice of 12 was also arbitrary, but an inspection of the table in Appendix A shows that the countries in the group are representative of the major different producing areas in the world. (There is a possible case for enlarging the group to include more European countries in the 13-26 ranking; these countries are rightly regarded

as important producers of material; they are included in the top 45, but it was considered more useful to conduct detailed analyses of a more limited group). Approximately 60% of the world's book title output comes from the top 12 producers, representing about 20% of the book producing nations. The European, North American and Asian countries in the top group are given the most attention in the report, on account of their very large contribution to production and because they appear to be setting the main trends. In addition they have reliable statistics over fairly long periods of time which are more amenable to detailed analysis.

(2) Subject grouping

Four main subject classifications are used in the analyses:

(i) The 10 main groups of UDC used in the UN/UNESCO data.

(ii) The 23 groups described as the 'new classification' used in the UNESCO data from 1964 onwards.

(iii) The BNB version of Dewey Decimal Classification reduced to 145 classes across all subjects, to 20 subject classes for the study of social sciences (section 5.3) and to 6 classes for the comparative study with the USA (section 5.5.)

(iv) The ABPR version of Dewey Decimal Classification and its reduction to 23 classes in the Bowker Annual, and the structuring of it to make it comparable with the BNB data for the comparative study in section 5.5.

Fuller details of the classification headings, comparability, sub-groupings and derivations are given in Appendix B.

(3) Division between different levels of bibliographical material

The use of the categories 'functional' and 'non-functional' (see section 3.1) and the desirability of identifying 'scholarly' and 'non-scholarly' works have been mentioned.

The technique of identifying 'functional' and 'non-functional' categories allows the removal of certain items from the sample in order to try and reduce the effect of 'non-scholarly' publications on values of the main parameters of size and growth. Not all so-called 'non-scholarly' bias is removed, but the results do show differences, particularly in

growth rates, when this technique is applied. Clearly items can be separated better when material is classified in more detail, but even in BNB the classification does not allow a very high level of accuracy. One other disadvantage is that not all works in class 8 are fictional or imaginative works - the class includes literary criticism, critical editions of texts, and other works which cannot strictly be considered as 'non-functional'.

(4) Time series

The growth rates calculated depend for accuracy and validity on the length of time over which data is available. This has been dealt with in section 4.1.

4.3 Validity and interpretation

The validity of conclusions depends on the quality of the data. The best that can be expected from the analyses are results of an approximately correct order of magnitude for the main body of monograph literature. The statistics in total relate to a large portion of the potential literature, so that even if absolute size is still a matter of doubt, relative values for growth rates and distributions by subject and country will be fairly accurate.

Another reason for confidence in the results is that book production is concentrated on a few major countries with large outputs and a good tradition of bibliographical control.

Thus, subject to known exclusions of certain categories, the coverage of material in published statistics should be relatively good.

The exclusion of some classes of material, especially report literature and government publications, means that the analyses presented here, and the conclusions drawn therefrom, are necessarily incomplete. Not only the absolute size, but the relative size of the literature of different countries, the growth rates, and especially comparisons with the literature

of other subjects[1] are affected. It should therefore be emphasized again that this study is concerned only with the main monograph literature.

How important accuracy of the results is depends very much on the uses to which they are or may be put. The main value of size and growth statistics is in the planning of bibliographical control. It is reasonable to assume that adequate control over the monograph literature is a worthy aim in itself and this study should be a useful contribution to this at least.

---

[1] Because a high proportion of official publications fall within the general area of the social sciences.

5.0 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In this section the results of the analyses based on data gathered for monographs (and described in sections 3.2 and 3.3) are presented, together with some preliminary interpretation of their significance.

5.1 The global pattern

5.1.1. Size

(1) Total size

Table 1 is an attempt to summarize the data on the total size of world book production in all subjects, gathered from international collections of statistics. The number of recorded book titles produced annually appears to have almost doubled during the 15-year period between 1955 and 1970, and annual output has trebled between 1950 and 1970.

It is evident from columns 2 and 3 that the growth has been almost entirely in 'functional' books; between 1961 and 1970 the annual production of 'functional' titles increased by about 48% (all book titles 44%), while the annual production of 'non-functional' books was fairly stable. Although between 1961 and 1970 'functional' books increased their share of total book production, the absolute increase in numbers of them produced annually is far more significant in its implications for bibliographical control.

The global values shown in Table 1 are based on the production figures of some 60 to 70 book producers. In Table 2 the total output of the top 45 producers (i.e. those producing more than about 1,000 titles p.a. currently) is shown (list of countries in Appendix A). The number of book titles produced annually by this group has increased by 66% for 'functional' titles (all book titles 55%) between 1961 and 1970. Altogether some 182,000 more titles were produced in 1970 than 1960, and of these titles some 172,000 came from the top 45 producing countries, and some 150,000 from the top 12.

Total annual book production has shown a 50% increase between 1960 and 1970, compared with a 55% increase for the top 45 producers and a 68% increase for the top 12 producers. This is a useful if crude measure of the developing degree of concentration of book title output in the world.

Similar characteristics apply to the top 45 producers as to world production: 'non-functional' books show a smaller rate of annual growth than 'functional' books (Table 2).

Table 3 gives the book title output of the top 12 producing countries. By 1970 about 150,000 more titles per year were being produced than a decade previously. The growth in annual production was due mainly to increases in the number of 'functional' books.

All three groups show a similar general trend in annual production of book titles: substantial increases, with the greater part of growth coming from 'functional' books. The figures show marked and increasing concentration on the major, and in particular, the top 12 producers.

In Tables 1 to 3 values have been calculated for the percentage share of 'functional' and 'non-functional' books over time. At the world level between 1961 and 1970, the share of 'functional' books has risen from about 79% to 82% of all books. In the top 45 countries this increase has been more (from 75% to c. 80%), but the pattern over the period has been slightly more irregular, with the proportion fluctuating annually. A similar increase is found in the top 12 countries, with a rise in the share of 'functional' books from about 75% to 81%. The ratio of 'functional' to 'non-functional' books (about 4:1) does not vary much between all, the top 45, and the top 12 producers.

(2) Social sciences

Table 4 shows, for all book producing countries, the volume of annual book production for the major disciplines, using the 10 basic divisions of UDC. The deficiencies in the data must be emphasized; as Table 4A shows, the number of countries reporting data for each class in each year in the UN/UNESCO

statistical tables varies. This is mainly due to the failure of countries producing a small number of titles per year to make an official return (at any rate in time for inclusion in the UN/UNESCO tables). However, the fact that the difference in values is not great, compared with the top 45 producers (Table 6), suggests that the variation in reporting does not distort the results much.

Since 1968, class 3, in which most of the social sciences fall, has been the largest of the 10 main classes. Until about 1966/1967 applied sciences formed the largest class, apart from works in class 8 (literature), which has always contended for the top position during the 1960s. To materials in class 3 may be added social science and related materials in classes 1, 4 and 9. It is clear that the social sciences constitute a very large subject group of monographs. Classification into 10 groups is of course an extremely crude division, and whether or not the social sciences produce more monographs than any other group depends on the definition of subject area - they appear to produce more than applied or pure sciences, less than all science together; more than literature, less than all the humanities together. Comparisons of this kind are of very limited value. Relative growth rates are of far more interest (see section 5.1.2), though even here changes in allocation of books to subjects could affect the results.

Table 6 shows the annual book title production for the top 45 producing countries, again broken down by the 10 main UDC classes. Table 8 does the same for the top 12 producers. Excluding works in class 8, the social sciences appear to be the second largest group over the period 1963-1970; moreover, by 1969/1970 the social sciences have become the largest group. Class 9 (history and geography) also contains much material of relevance to the social sciences, and with other material in classes 1 and 4 the social sciences could together form the largest subject group on the basis of book titles produced annually. However, taking classes 5 and 6 as representative of the sciences (pure and applied) the number of titles produced annually is similar to the social sciences.

In any year the social sciences (class 3) represent between 20% and 25% of the book title production, at the world, 45-country and 12-country levels. Information on the proportion of world production represented by the social sciences is given in Tables 5, 7 and 9; in 1970 class 3 represented 24.4% of total production by the top 12 producers and 23.9% of world production.

(3) Pure and applied sciences (science and technology)

Table 4 (total production) shows that science and technology together form easily the largest subject group of monographs. In 1961 they accounted for 94,000 items, or 30% of world production of monograph titles. In 1970 they accounted for 124,000 titles, or about 28% of world production. The share of the social sciences was approximately 21% in 1961 and 24% in 1970.

The number of works in the pure sciences has risen more rapidly than in the applied sciences, but in 1970 the number of books on the applied sciences was still almost three times as large as the number on the pure sciences. The same applies to the top 45 producers (Table 6) and the top 12 (Table 8). In the top 12, the applied sciences account for between 21% and 24%; pure sciences for between 6% and 8.5%.

(4) Humanities

The literature of the so-called humanities is scattered across all the classes in the 10-division classification, except classes 3, 5 and 6. Even at the general level used in this study it is difficult to produce any meaningful estimate for the world's humanities monograph literature, mainly because the humanities include a wide variety of subjects and materials. If imaginative works (which are largely equivalent with the 'non-functional' works in class 8) are included, the proportion of titles produced in the humanities could be about 40% per annum. But this figure includes subjects as diverse as religion, music and history, and grouping these together is no more than a matter of convenience[1].

---

[1] As pointed out, the definition of even broad subject boundaries is open to question. The tables allow for varying definitions to some extent - for example, the social sciences can be considered as confined to class 3 (~24% in 1970) or as including, say, 25% of classes 4 and 9 (bringing the proportion to about 27% in 1970) - but this basic limitation must be constantly borne in mind.

For these reasons little more will be said about the humanities at this stage; some further data is presented in sections 5.3 to 5.5.

Some indication of the gross size of the humanities literature can be gained from Tables 4, 6 and 8.

(5) Concentration of book title production

Table 10 presents data to show the degree of concentration of book title production on the two groups of countries. The proportions of total production represented by the production of the top 12 and top 45 countries are given as percentages.

The proportion of all book production attributable to the top 45 countries varied between 82% and 91% during 1960 to 1970. There was, however, no consistent upward trend over the period; this may be because returns in some years were incomplete.

The share of the top 12 producers has risen consistently, although the rate of increase steadied in 1968-1970. The top 12 book producing countries together accounted for 67% of all book title output in 1970 - this is quite a considerable degree of concentration, and is confirmed by the fact that in 1970, 76% of book production in the top 45 was accounted for by the top 12 countries (last column Table 10). Thus the remaining 33 producers in the top 45 had about 24% of book title output in that group, and about 21% of the world book title production.

The top 12 book producers in 1969 were as follows: USSR [1], United States of America, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, France, Spain, India, Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia and Italy. The People's Republic of China, almost certainly a large producer of books, is absent because no recent statistics are available.

Most of the main world languages are represented in the group - English, Russian, German, Japanese, French, Spanish and Italian,

---

[1] See Vebra (1972); summary given on p.36

roughly in that order of importance. Many of the book titles published in India and the Netherlands are in the English language. The main languages (apart from Chinese) which are spoken by very large number of people, but are not well represented in literature, are Arabic, Portuguese, and Oriental languages. Most of the other European (including Slavonic) languages are represented in the intermediate 33-country group considered below.

The intermediate group of 33 countries (positions 13-45 in world book production in 1969) are as follows[1]:

Europe: Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, Turkey, Austria Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Greece.

Eastern Europe: Czechoslovakia, Romania, German Democratic Republic (DDR), Hungary and Bulgaria.

Other: Brazil, Australia, Canada, Taiwan, Argentine, Pakistan, Mexico, North Korea, Israel, Thailand, Burma, South Africa, United Arab Republic, Ceylon, New Zealand, Chile, Nigeria and South Vietnam.

The remaining book producing countries include practically every other sovereign territory in the world - these territories in the main making up the 'third world'. There are about 165 sovereign territories, and UNESCO receives book title production data regularly from some 90 of them.

5.1.2 Growth

(1) Overall growth

To give a general impression of growth of book title production, the data in Tables 1 to 3 is plotted out in Figures 1 to 3 on an arithmetic scale. For the data in Figures 1 to 3, regression analysis was applied to calculate a best-fit line.

---

[1] See Appendix A for rank order of individual countries.

From a visual inspection of the graphs (Figures 1 to 3) and further tests by plotting on a semi-logarithmic scale there appears to be no evidence of rapid exponential growth in book title production at the world, top 45 or top 12 producer levels. In Figure 2, on the time series for world book title production from 1951 to 1970, the growth trend appears to be linear. Data on book production before 1939-1945 is not sufficiently available nor of adequate reliability to permit extension of the series further back. There is enough evidence available (UNESCO no date) to show that production fell in the 1939-1945 period, but that the maximum inter-war level was probably reached in the late 1930s. It seems that the acceleration of book title production after 1951 has been very marked indeed, but still not sufficient to show exponential growth. The overall distribution from, say, the early years of the present century approximates best perhaps to an oblique J-shaped curve.

The trend in Figure 2 is undoubtedly linear, and when the data was plotted on a semi-logarithmic scale there was no indication of a straight line (indicating exponential growth) between 1951 and 1970 overall; however, between 1957 and 1970 the line is nearly straight, indicating a very low rate of exponential growth. The form of growth of the world monograph literature must still remain conjectural until a longer time series is available.

The regression coefficients for all book titles and for 'functional' and 'non-functional' titles are given in Table 11. The overall percentage change in annual book production between 1960 and 1970 is given in column 4 of Table 11. Over all book titles, the most rapid increase was recorded in the top 12 producers group. In the same group was recorded the largest increase (85%) in 'functional' titles. The percentage increase in annual production of 'non-functional' books between 1960 and 1970 was considerably smaller, 24% for all producers and 33% for the top 12 producers.

Tables 13 to 15 show index numbers for annual book title production during the 1960-1970 period (1960 = 100). Table 12 gives similar index numbers for 1951-1970 (1951 = 100).

The doubling period has been regarded as a significant index of literature growth, particularly by Price (1956), but it should be stressed that unless the data fits closely to a geometric curve, such as the exponential, the observed doubling period is likely to vary in length according to the starting date. The main time series for world book production show mainly a linear trend, with a result that the doubling periods vary according to the part of the time series considered. On the 1951-1970 series the annual literature production doubled between 1951 and 1960 and had not yet doubled again by 1970. Although the variation in doubling, and the levelling out of growth in the late 1960s make any precise calculation impossible, a reasonable estimate of the time within which the current output of monograph literature will double might be between 10 and 15 years.

The annual percentage change in size of production over the previous year for all titles produced by the top 45 and top 12 countries, between 1960/61 and 1970, is given in Tables 16 to 18, which show clearly that the year to year variation is considerable.

The increase in numbers of book titles in absolute figures has been dealt with in section 5.1.1, and in Tables 1 to 3 and 16 to 18.

(2) Social sciences

Figure 4 shows the social science book title production for 1961-1970, based on class 3, and class 3 and class 9. Fairly steady linear growth appears as the main trend; the rapid acceleration in 1963 being shortlived; after 1968 production shows signs of increasing exponentially. Taking class 3 and class 9 items together produces a similar trend.

In Figures 5 and 6 the data for the top 45 and top 12 producers is given. A similar overall trend to that of world production exists. In some years it appears that growth is tending towards an exponential rate, and if the rate of growth between 1969 and 1970 is maintained there could be a substantial increase in production in the 1970s.

Regression analysis was carried out on the data plotted in Figures 4 to 6; the results are given in Table 11.

In Tables 19 to 21 the growth of social science (class 3) is given in index numbers based on 1960 (=100).

In Tables 22 to 24 annual percentage changes in size of book production are given for the social sciences.

(3) Pure and applied sciences (science and techology)

Pure sciences (class 5) show a very low level of growth; for example, between 1965 and 1970 there was virtually no growth in annual production. Between 1968 and 1969, as between 1961 and 1962, the increase was greater, but hardly indicative of a future trend of rapid growth. The growth of applied science literature (class 6) is hardly greater, although total production of titles is a nearly three times as much as in the pure sciences. Taking pure and applied sciences together results in a more rapid growth pattern; however, the increase of about 30,000 titles per year in pure and applied sciences from 1961 to 1970 should be compared with the social sciences (classes 3 and 9) where the increase is about 50,000 titles per year.

In Figure 7 data from pure and applied science production of the top 45 countries is plotted so that it can be contrasted with pure and applied science production for the top 12 countries. The most interesting feature of the comparison is that between 1966 and 1970 the output for the top 12 producers appears to be levelling off whilst that for the remaining 33 'intermediate' producers continues to increase steadily. Figure 7 suggests that the

disparity between the total science title production of the top 45 and top 12 groups is due to a more rapid production of works in class 6 (applied sciences) by the 33 'intermediate' producers.

The results of regression analyses on pure and applied science book production data are given in Table 11. Annual growth index numbers are given in Tables 19 to 21.

Tables 22 to 24 give annual percentage changes in pure and applied science book production.

(4) Humanities

As in the earlier discussion on the total size of the literature, problems of classification arise when trying to calculate a growth rate for the literature of the humanities.

Table 19 shows that literature (class 8) and religion (class 2), two important areas of the humanities, have below average growth rates - a good deal lower than pure science and the social sciences. Class 9 (geography and history, including political history) contains material of interest to both the humanities and the social sciences. Class 1, which consists mainly of philosophy and psychology, has the highest growth rate recorded for a subject division, but the total size of the literature of class 1 is very small.

A crude attempt to produce a growth curve for the humanities literature is made in Figure 8; two curves for each group are given, the first comprising titles produced in classes 1, 2 and 8, and the second with the addition of material from class 9. It could be argued that many works in class 4 and class 7 are relevant to the humanities; in the calculation, these items could be assumed to be balanced out by non-humanities items in class 9.

Regression coefficients for humanities book production data are given in Table 11.

In Tables 19 to 21 the growth of the various components of the humanities literature is given in index numbers.

Tables 22 to 24 give annual percentage changes in production for the various components of the humanities literature.

On the basis of the ten-division UDC, the social sciences are on the whole more compactly classified and identifiable than the humanities and it is easier to draw some tentative conclusions about them. To produce any meaningful measures relating to the humanities would require more detailed investigation, for instance of the UNESCO 'new classification' data and of data derived from bibliography counts.

(5) Projections

Table 11 summarizes the data on the projected size of book production for all countries and the top 45 and top 12 producers; the data is broken down into 'functional' and 'non-functional' titles and between social sciences, pure and applied sciences and the humanities. The actual size of the literature in 1970 is given, followed by the values for 1975, 1980 and 1985 projected from the slope of the regression line, based on the data for 1960/61-1970.

The main factor, apart from the quality of the original data, affecting the projection, is the goodness of fit of the linear regression to the data. It is quite possible that growth in the future is underestimated by the slope of the regression line, especially in those cases where the data points for, say 1966-1970 rise some distance above the best-fit line. Recent figures may be of greater value than earlier figures in making a projection of the rate of book publishing in the immediate future, but any attempt at prediction can be radically upset by external events. Current economic problems and paper shortages could, for example, upset any calculation dramatically. The factors affecting book production are complex, so that trend extrapolations are necessarily unreliable.

5.1.3 Size, growth and subject composition of book production in major producing countries.

Tables for size, annual percentage change in production and subject composition are given for each country. A summary of growth rates and projected future size is given in Table 25 for selected countries.

(a) USSR
(b) United States of America
(c) Federal Republic of Germany
(d) United Kingdom
(e) Japan
(f) France
(g) Spain
(h) India
(i) Netherlands
(j) Poland[1]
(k) Yugoslavia[1]
(l) Italy.

These countries were the top 12 producers in 1969, when they were responsible for some 60% of world book title production according to the most complete statistics available.[2]

(a) USSR (Tables 26 - 28)

Size (Data on the size of book production in the USSR is given in Table 26). The USSR produces the greatest number of book titles annually according to UNESCO statistics. Over the period 1960-1970 production of titles has been between 70,000 and 80,000 per annum,

---

[1] Book production data for these countries may suffer from similar snags to the USSR figures and should be treated with great caution. It is possible that Poland and Yugoslavia should not be included in the top 12.

[2] The most serious omission is perhaps the People's Republic of China which might appear in the list if recent statistics were available for its book production.

and on the whole is fairly stable. However, the definition of a book is interpreted very widely in the USSR, to the extent that the statistics are inflated, perhaps very seriously, compared with available data for other countries; a recent paper by Vebra (1972) has explored this aspect[1].

Growth. With the exception of Italy, the rate of growth of book titles is the lowest of the top 12 producers in 1960-1970. This may be due to the market conditions under which books are produced in the USSR. Growth has occurred in some periods and it was very much more rapid in the 1950s. The 'plateau' which has been reached may be no more than a temporary phenomenon.

Annual percentage changes in production for the main subjects are given in Table 27. A summary of USSR growth data and projections are given in Table 25.

Subject composition. In the USSR the social sciences have increased their share from 17% in 1955 to 24% in 1969; in the USA the comparable

---

[1] Amongst the main findings of the Vebra (1972) study were the following. (i) There has been confusion about the sources of data for an authoritative estimate of USSR book production; Knizhnaya Letopis (which lists books, pamphlets and leaflets) gives a larger estimate than Pechat' SSSR which lists books separately from other publications; the latter should be regarded as more authoritative. (ii) In 1969 the number of books published in the USA exceeded that produced in the USSR by 7,904 volumes (in the USSR, volumes rather than specific titles are recorded in the official bibliography). (iii) The rate of growth of book production is higher in the USSR than in the USA, so that the USSR (on Vebra's calculation) will outstrip the USA by about 1980. (iv) The percentage of books in the humanities as a proportion of all books is higher in the USA than in the USSR (33% versus 26% in 1969), and the literature in the humanities in both countries is declining. (v) The percentage of books in the social sciences is higher in the USA (43% versus 30% in 1969) and the literature in the subject is rapidly increasing in the USA and decreasing in the USSR. (vi) The USSR has a higher proportion of pure and applied sciences books (48% versus 26% in 1969), and the proportion is increasing in the USSR and decreasing in the USA. The main point to emphasize about Vebra's study compared with the present one is the variation which results from the use of different data sets. For both countries Vebra made a more detailed data collection in national and trade bibliographical sources, resulting in a greater and different degree of refinement than is possible with UNESCO and Bowker Annual summary data alone.
Reference should also be made to Vebra (1973), where comparisons of USSR and USA production measured in printers sheets are given. In printed sheets, in 1969, US output of reading material in the social sciences, surpassed that of the USSR by 502%, and on a per capita basis by 616%.

figures are 9% and 21% (Table 31). The most striking feature is the dominance of applied sciences (class 6) which accounts for between 40% and 50% of the subject matter of all titles produced. The social sciences (class 3) account for between 17% and 25%. Titles classified as pure science normally account for between 6% and 8% of world annual title output (Table 5). This situation should be contrasted with the USA where between 12% and 15% is applied sciences and between 10% and 20% social sciences. Literature (class 8) accounts for only about 10% in the USSR, but nearer 20% in the USA (although the proportion devoted to literature in the USA has fallen considerably between 1960 and 1970).

(b) United States of America (Tables 29 - 31)

Size. The USSR was recorded as producing in 1960, 5 times as many book titles as the USA. In 1965 the basis of counting USA book production was changed to include major federal and state government publications, and theses, so that by 1970 the USSR only produced twice the number of titles, or the same number of titles as the USA depending on which United States series is taken. Over the last decade book production in the USA appears to have been considerably more dynamic than in the USSR. What is more, Vebra (1972) considers that in the past the statistics for the USA have been incomplete and should be revised upwards (see footnote on page 36 for summary of Vebra's findings).

Growth. The growth given for the USA is based on the smaller total of book title production, which excludes government publications and theses. Regression coefficients are given in Table 25.

Between 1960 and 1970 the output of social sciences books increased more than 5 times and more than 8 times between 1955 and 1970. Over a comparable period neither pure nor applied sciences have shown such increases (Table 29).

Subject composition. It is interesting to contrast the subject breakdown for 1955, 1960 and 1969; most marked is the greatly increased share of social science titles and the substantial fall in the share of works in class 8 (literature).

(c) Federal Republic of Germany (Tables 32 - 34)

Size. The data shows that the Federal Republic is rapidly becoming a very large producer of book titles, mainly due to expansion in the years 1965 to 1970. The growth is especially marked in religion (class 2), the social sciences, applied sciences and literature (Table 32).

Growth. Data on growth is summarized in Table 25. The social sciences would appear to be growing more rapidly than average, although there are considerable fluctuations from one year to the next.

Exponential growth is suggested but the trend cannot be confirmed until more recent data becomes available. Between 1966 and 1970 there was rapid growth in book production, both of all books and of social science books. It has not been possible to check whether this is due to changes in criteria affecting the type of book recorded in the statistics.

Composition. On average well over 25% of all book titles published annually in the Federal Republic can be classified as social sciences; some 20% of annual production is of literary and imaginative works, whilst 10% is devoted to history and geography.

(d) United Kingdom (Tables 35 - 37)
(See section 5.3 for a more detailed treatment of UK production)

Size. The data (Table 35) shows that some 33,000 book titles were produced in 1970. This figure however certainly does not include all the 'book-like' publications produced in the UK; for instance

the figure includes only about 10% of all official publications. Book production in the social sciences (classes 3 and 9) and in pure and applied sciences (classes 5 and 6) has remained similar until recently, when the social sciences began to increase more rapidly, with the increase concentrated on class 3.

Growth. During the 1950s and early 1960s book production grew steadily, and after 1965 more rapid growth took place.

Composition. Data on the subject composition of UK book production is given in Table 37. It is instructive to compare this with Table 5, which shows the subject composition of world book production. In 1969 a greater proportion of philosophical, pure sciences, arts and leisure, literature, historical and geographical works were produced than for world production, and a smaller proportion of religious, social science, linguistics and applied science books.

(e) Japan (Tables 38 - 40)

Size. Japan is the fifth largest producer of book titles in the world, according to data for 1969 (Table 38); in 1962 she was the fourth largest producer, exceeded only by the United Kingdom, People's Republic of China, and the USSR. Despite this slight decline in relative position, more than 30,000 titles have been produced annually since 1966.

Growth. Growth has not been even between 1960 and 1970. During the late 1950s and early 1960s production fluctuated around 20,000 titles annually; then between 1964 and 1966 rapid growth took place, to reach 30,000 titles per annum, a position which has been held since then without much change. The apparent levelling off in output seems strange in view of the continuing economic growth of Japan, although it must be remembered that this study is concerned with titles, not with copies produced or sold.

Composition. In the period 1960-1970 social sciences and applied sciences book titles have increased their share of book production by 5% and 6% respectively; since 1955 the social sciences share has increased by 10%,

whilst over a comparable period the increase for the UK is 2%, for West Germany 1% and for the USA 12%. In 1962 and 1963 the statistics record the social sciences share as being 38% of the total, but this can be regarded as exceptional (Table 40).

(f) France (Tables 41 - 43)

Size. By 1970 France was producing some 23,000 book titles annually, whereas 15 years earlier the amount was about 12,000. Between 1964 and 1965 there appears to have been an abrupt increase from a lower 'plateau' to a higher one.

Growth. Annual book production appears to have doubled in France over the 15-year period 1955-1970; this is almost the same as the doubling period recorded for world book production. The pattern of growth appears to have changed radically during the 1960s, and a more rapid rate of growth appears now to be in operation.

Composition. The social sciences and applied sciences have increased their share of annual book production considerably since 1960. On the other hand, the share of arts and literature has fallen during the same period; philosophy and religion have also declined as a proportion of annual production, but by a lesser amount.

(g) Spain (Tables 44 - 46)

Size. Spain was the seventh largest producer in 1969; in 1962 her overall position was tenth. In 1955, Spain produced fewer than 5,000 titles, and in 1960 slightly over 6,000. Between 1962 and 1966 production increased from 10,000 to 20,000 titles per annum, and then remained at about the latter figure. Within this rapid growth the fastest increase has been in literature (class 8). Less dramatic, although substantial, increases have occurred in the social sciences and the applied sciences.

Growth. Although there was fairly rapid growth between 1960 and 1966, there was a decline in the rate of growth at the end of the 1960s.

Percentage annual change rates are of little value for Spain; some very large increases appear to result from low intial base levels or else continue to reflect large fluctuations in annual production. The 10-year series follows an S-curve, with exponential growth until 1966, followed by saturation.

Composition. Between 30% and 40% of annual book production is devoted to literature. Social sciences and applied sciences each are responsible for about 25% of titles. The proportion of the social sciences reached a peak between 1962 and 1964, but has fallen since then. In Spain more works about religion are produced than on pure science.

(h) India (Tables 47 - 49)

Size. Annual book title production in India has fluctuated considerably in the period from 1960 to 1970. Social sciences and literature account for the largest proportion of output; pure and applied sciences account for smaller but still quite large amounts. On the evidence available India produces as many social sciences titles as France, a good deal more than Italy, Netherlands and Spain, and only a thousand fewer than the UK.

Growth. The annual growth in book production between 1960 and 1970 shows considerable fluctuations. Projection is practically impossible owing to the wide fluctuation in annual production.

Composition. The social sciences (class 3) represent on average about 34% of book production; in Japan the proportion is about 25%. The proportion of pure and applied science book titles is low. Like Spain, the proportion of religious literature is fairly large - between 7% and 8% in 1969 - showing a gradual decline in the last 10 years.

(i) Netherlands (Tables 50 - 52)

Size. In 1960 production was just under 8,000 book titles per annum, and by 1970 had risen to 11,000 per annum. Over the same period the annual

output of social science titles rose from just over 1,000 per annum to over 2,000. The Netherlands was the ninth largest book title producer in 1962 and 1969.

Growth. Production has grown slowly in comparison with other top producers during the period 1960-1970. Annual percentage increases for subjects are modest. However, the annual production of social science works doubled between 1960 and 1970, whereas pure science production increased by only half that amount.

Composition. The social sciences have increased their share of book production from nearly 14% to over 18% in the period 1960-1970. On the whole the subject composition has not altered greatly over the last 10 years.

(j) Poland (Tables 53 - 55)

Size. The total recorded number of book titles produced in Poland has risen from just over 7,000 in 1955 and 1960 to just over 10,000 per annum in 1970.

Growth. Growth in book title output appears to be spasmodic, although a fairly steady increase in production took place during the 1960s.

Composition. On average, between 1960 and 1970, 35% of titles produced have been in the applied sciences - less than in the USSR, where it sometimes approaches 50%. Around 20% of the material published falls in the social sciences.

(k) Yugoslavia (Tables 56 - 58)

Size. In 1969 Yugoslavia was the eleventh biggest producer in the world, contributing some 8,000 titles.

Growth. The number of social science works has doubled in less than ten years, and in 1969 comprised over 40% of titles produced. Two periods

of growth are interspersed with two declines in production between 1960 and 1970.

Composition. The social sciences form the largest group. Literature accounts for more than 25% of titles. Pure and applied sciences have a relatively small, and declining, proportion.

(1) Italy (Tables 59 - 61)

Size. Italy was the twelfth largest producer in 1969 with 8,615 titles; throughout the 1960s production was fairly stable at around 8,000 to 9,000 titles. The number of social science titles has virtually doubled between 1960 and 1970.

Growth. Growth has been erratic over the period 1960-1970.

Composition. Works classified as social science form the largest category of titles apart from literature (class 8).

5.1.4 Subject composition of book production

(1) Total production, top 45 and top 12 countries

Tables 5, 7 and 9 show the composition of book production broken down by the 10 subject classes of UDC at various levels (world, top 45, top 12).

In Table 5 the most significant feature is the overall stability of subject distribution at world level over the period 1960 to 1970. The greatest change in annual share is about 3%. The social sciences, philosophy, pure sciences and the arts appear to show the greatest increases, largely at the expense of literature and applied sciences.

Table 7 gives the data for the top 45 producers; the same general stability is present, with works in the social sciences showing the largest increase over the period 1960 to 1970. The position for the

top 12 (Table 9) is similar to that for the top 45 and all producers. Social sciences, applied sciences and literature are the subjects best represented by the monograph literature.

(2) Subject composition of book production in top 12 countries

In Table 62 the data already presented in Table 9 is broken down in detail by country and subject. The change in subject composition of production in the sample of countries between 1960 and 1969 can be traced.

Table 63 is an extension of Table 62. The proportion of book production represented by the social sciences (class 3) is given for 1960 to 1970. Only in Spain has the proportion remained at, or rather returned to, a static level after ten years. Modest increases of about 3% are recorded for the UK, India and Poland; from 4% to 6% for the USSR, Federal Germany, Japan and the Netherlands; and over 9% for France, the USA and Yugoslavia.

Table 64 summarizes the data on subject composition by giving country by country averages for the 1960 to 1970 period.

5.1.5 Projections

The projections of values for the future size of book title production are summarized in Table 25. Reference is made to the problems of prediction in section 4.1.

5.2 Patterns of social science book production in the top 12 countries

Since 1964 UNESCO has published a series of detailed book production statistics, breaking down total book production into 23 subject classes, as against 10 subject classes in the original series; the two series have been published side by side subsequently.

Ten of the subject classes (Table 82) can be considered to cover the social sciences, although this includes two classes dealing with geography and history/biography, together roughly equivalent to class 9 of the 10-division classification. The eight other classes represent class 3 in the 10-division classification, with some small additions from class 1 (philosophy/psychology) and class 4 (linguistics and philology).

The 23-division classification, referred to as the 'new' classification, should not be regarded as conforming with the 10-division scheme; instead the 'new' arrangement should mainly be regarded as a different and possibly more useful and more accurate scheme than that used previously.

The 'new' classification makes possible some rough measure of the distribution of book title production within the social sciences. Data and analyses are presented here for 11 major producing countries; no data is available for the Netherlands, although that country comes within the top 12 considered in the previous section. For convenience, the group is referred to as the 'top 12'.

5.2.1 Problems associated with the study

The main problems associated with the UNESCO 'new' classification data are as follows:

(1) Subject classification (Table 82)

There can be no central control over assignment of titles to subject classes; in this process there are national differences of interpretation. The subject classes considered to form the broadest picture of the social sciences are (numbers refer to the UNESCO tables) classes: 2 - philosophy and psychology; 4 - sociology and statistics; 5 - politics and economics; 8 - education; 9 - trade; 10 - ethnography; 11 - linguistics and philology; 18 - commerce; 22 - geography; and 23 - biography and history. Class 7 - games and sports - although considered elsewhere to be within the social sciences (section 5.3.5) has been excluded here.

(2) Comparability

Because of the more detailed classification used it is not advisable to make direct comparisons of size, growth, and composition for the social sciences discussed in this section with measures for the social sciences based on the 10-division and other classifications (sections 5.1, 5.3 - 5.5).

(3) Contributing countries

Some tables have been produced in this section based on aggregate data for all the countries. Due to gaps in the data the number of countries contributing data to some cells varies; therefore the number of countries sampled for each cell is given. This makes comparison difficult, but it was felt worthwhile to present the data rather than exclude it for this reason alone.

5.2.2 Size of book production in the social sciences

Table 65 shows annual book title output for the social sciences and constituent classes for the period 1965-1970. Although there is more data for the later years (on average for 9 countries in 1965 and 11 in 1970), the overall impression is of a substantial increase in annual production of book titles in the social sciences, rising from over 60,000 in 1965 to over 100,000 in 1970.

Data on the size of book production in the social sciences for selected countries is given in Tables 69 to 79.

5.2.3 Growth of book production in the social sciences

The same conditions of sampling apply in this section as in section 5.2.2; thus, annual percentage change in size was calculated from the available data, without attempting to standardize for numbers of countries sampled.

In Figure 9 the 'new' data on size of social science book title production for 11 of the top 12 countries, has been plotted against various other estimates based on the 'old' data. The plots show clearly the difficulties of obtaining comparable sets of subject data. The difference between curve (e) and curve (a) for 1965 to 1967 is probably due to the fact that only nine countries made returns for the 'new' data set. However, if language (class 4) titles (included in the 'new' data) had been added to the 'old' data (curve (e)) the disparity would still be greater by 8,000 to 10,000 items between 1967 and 1970. Between 1967 and 1970 our chosen data sets (i.e. combination of classes) appear to grow at a similar rate - a useful practical conclusion.

The regression values calculated from the data plotted in Figure 10 are given in Table 67. Growth appears to fall into two patterns on the UNESCO subject grouping. Philosophy and psychology (class 2), sociology and social statistics (class 4), and trade and commerce (class 9/18) monographs show linear growth between 1965 and 1970. Education (class 8), geography and history (class 22/23), and politics and economics (class 5) each show exponential growth. Exponential curves have been fitted to the data for education, geography and history, and politics and economics (Table 67).

The estimated lines were: (i) $\text{size} = \alpha + \beta\ \text{time}$ linear

(ii) $\text{size} = e^{(\alpha + \beta\ \text{time})}$ exponential

The annual percentage change in size for various social science subjects is given in Table 66. With few exceptions the annual rates of change are not large. A better idea of the relative position of subject areas is given by Figure 10. Although politics/economics was growing at about the same rate as geography and history combined, in 1969 its rate of growth increased. Sociology/statistics and philosophy/psychology on the whole appear to be growing less rapidly than politics/economics and education titles. Index numbers for percentage change in size for various social science subjects are given in Table 68.

Taken as a whole, the social sciences and constituent classes appear to be growing steadily, but in some cases the growth is quite spectacular.

In 1970, 12,000 more economics and politics titles were recorded than in 1965; whatever the quality and range of these publications, this represents a large increase in the potential input to libraries and bibliographical services in one subject area over a comparatively short period of time. In education the comparable increase was 6,000 items.

At the detailed subject level, annual percentage changes in size are not a very meaningful indicator; the reality of the situation is far better observed by noting the numbers of items concerned - Tables 69 to 79 give the data on growth in annual percentage changes in size and absolute values.

5.2.4 Country differences within the social sciences

Differences in size and growth rate between the main social science book producing countries have been highlighted in sections 5.2.2 and 5.2.3. In view of the difficulties and dubious value of very detailed analyses, this section considers some general geographical characteristics.

One interesting feature is the relative order of the countries as book title producers according to various data sets (Table 80). On the basis of the statistics available, the main producers of books in total are also the main producers of social science books. Within the group of main producers the rankings vary. If 1969 is taken as a base (column 2), the USSR is the largest producer of social science titles by a substantial margin, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the UK and the USA. However, by 1970 the order is changed, with USA in third place followed by Japan and the UK ('new' data including geography and history). The rankings are more or less unchanged whether or not geography and history are included. Next in order of importance on the 'new' data are France, India, and Spain, followed by Poland, Yugoslavia, and Italy (11th place).

Table 80 suggests a need for evaluation of the different sets of social science book production data. On the 'old' data, class 3 alone compared with the 'new' data appears to under-represent the size of the social science literature; even the addition of class 9 titles to social science (class 3) does not increase the total to the 'new' data level

between 1960 and 1970. Both 'old' and 'new' data present the same general picture of the social sciences relative to other subjects; on the other hand, the 'new' data with 10 classes compared with the 'old' data with only 2 for the 'social sciences' gives a more accurate picture of the social sciences (a better idea of individual subject composition) and classification of individual subject items can be made more specific.

Taking individual countries in turn the position is as follows:

USSR (Table 69)
Social science output in the USSR declined from 1965 to 1967 but since then has slowly recovered.

USA (Table 70)
The US data relates to books only, and does not include government publications and theses. Because of this, US production compares unfavourably with that of the USSR, but, as Vebra (1972) has shown, this is misleading, since the USSR statistics cover a wider range of materials. In the USA from 1965 to 1969 output fluctuated, before showing a large increase in 1970.

Federal Republic of Germany (Table 71)
As in the USA and USSR 1970 was a year of recovery in social sciences book production, after a period of slow growth.

United Kingdom (Table 72)
From 1965 to 1970 a steady increase in social science book title production was recorded. This is quite a different pattern from that in the USA, where a period of very slow growth was followed by an increase of 5,500 in 1970 (compared with one of 400 in the UK). This is the more interesting because the pattern of total book production is similar for the two countries over this period.

Japan (Table 73)
Social science book production patterns appear very similar in amount and growth to the UK between 1965 and 1970; both being dissimilar to the Federal Republic of Germany and the USA.

France (Table 74)
Data for France is available from 1968 to 1971 only. Output has fluctuated and presently appears to be in decline. France provides an interesting comparison with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Spain (Table 75)
Output of social science book titles has been fluctuating yearly between 1965 and 1970 and shows some tendency to stability.

India (Table 76)
After a fall in output from 1965 to 1967 production recovered to reach just under 6,000 titles a year - just below the current French production and considerably above that of Spain.

Poland (Table 77)
From 1965 to 1969 the annual production of titles grew but then declined in 1970.

Yugoslavia (Table 78)
By 1970 it appears that Yugoslavia is producing slightly more social science titles than Poland, more than half as many as France and just under a third as many as the UK.

The data from the UNESCO statistics is reproduced in detail in Tables 69 to 79 but without further commentary. Without a good deal more information about the quality of the data it would be misleading to give more than these general impressions.

5.2.5 Subject composition of book production in the social sciences

Table 81 shows the subject composition based on data from between seven and eleven of the main producing countries.

Politics and economics account for the largest proportion of social science books, followed by history and education; however, in the period 1965 to 1970 the proportion devoted to history has declined by nearly 5%, while the share of politics and economics did not increase significantly between 1965 and 1970. The proportion of titles concerned with linguistics and philology has declined also by nearly 5%.

5.2.6 Projections of the future size of literature in the social sciences

As noted above, forecasting is beset with numerous difficulties and no forecast can be other than a reasonable guess. However, it is interesting to extrapolate trends. Projections based on the trend of the best fit linear regressions to size data in Figure 10 are given in Table 67. The most notable feature is the estimated doubling in annual production of the social science monograph literature of the top 12 producers within about 11 years between 1970 and 1981. The literature on sociology and social statistics would, according to this projection, double by 1983, and the literature of politics and economics would double by 1977.

In the next two sections the production of the United Kingdom and the United States is subjected to a more detailed analysis. A comparison between the two major producers of English language material is made in section 5.5 because of obvious interest in the United Kingdom; and fortunately because fuller data is available than for other countries.

5.3 Book production in the UK

Three sources of data were used:

(i) British National Bibliography (BNB)

BNB covers items which have been legally deposited under the Copyright Act, and records most of them in its weekly and cumulative publications. It includes monographs, new serial titles, and a selection of government publications.

(ii) The Bookseller

This is a trade bibliography and records publications handled commercially in the UK. The coverage is therefore slightly different from that of BNB, but most items are common to both. The Bookseller produces an annual summary of statistics, which has been used for comparative purposes. The data agrees well with the UN/UNESCO statistics.

(iii) UN/UNESCO

These figures have been considered previously, reference being made to them where appropriate.

5.3.1 Problems associated with the study

(1) Data collection

The serial publications (particularly journals) listed in BNB should ideally be excluded from counts of monographs and calculations of growth. The benefit to be gained from applying a correction factor to the data is small (see Appendix C). The difference journals make to the total size is no more than about 3%, and this may well be counterbalanced (perhaps more than counterbalanced) by potentially eligible publications which fail to appear in BNB.

Adult and juvenile fiction are separately identifiable in BNB, but a similar separation cannot be made for juvenile non-fiction, nor for school textbooks and similar works of a 'non-academic' or 'non-scholarly' nature[1]. Many other items listed in BNB are of little or no 'scholarly' interest, but it is impossible to calculate precisely the proportion these items represent. Some subject sections tend to have more 'scholarly' works by nature of the topics dealt with; in other sections there is a greater mixture of types. This difficulty is of course common to nearly all book production statistics. Even if 'scholarly' works could be identified satisfactorily, the extra work involved in data collection would probably not yield commensurate benefits in useful analyses.

(2) Different data sets

Statistics of UK production based on the three data sets mentioned show some variation. In some recent years the difference amounts to 3,000 or 4,000 items, but it is usually less. Trends, however, appear to be similar so that the growth rates derived are more or less of the same order. All the sets of data provide large numbers of items for analysis.

(3) Subject classification

The simplified version of the BNB subject classification used in this study, based on the major divisions, permits a fair degree of accuracy. This broad division has advantages other than those of convenience - a more detailed classification scheme may lose in consistency all it gains in apparent precision.

---

[1]This issue again raises the desirability of, and problems associated with, division of titles into 'functional' and 'non-functional'. An alternative method of dealing with the data in BNB would be to calculate, in two different annual volumes, the percentage of class 8 that is 'scholarly' and apply this correction factor to each year. Likewise, the percentage of classes 0-7 and 9 which is 'non-functional'. Again, books could be thought of as 'upper level' and 'lower level' (although the term 'level' has moral overtones). A travel book may be light reading and serve no function but entertainment; while a juvenile book on keeping pets may be 'functional'. Some books (e.g. on 'how to make a lot of money') might be regarded as socially dysfunctional.

(4) Effect of low values and fluctuations

The calculation of annual percentage changes in size has been a routine part of the analysis. In many cases, however, comparisons are made hazardous by the large yearly variations or small absolute values which occur.

(5) Time lag

There is a delay in the entry of material to BNB, so that for example some 1970 items are included in the 1971 issues. Any distortion that arises is likely to be cancelled out, however, by the number of 1971 items recorded in 1972. It should not therefore lead to major inaccuracies in either growth rates or sizes.

Most of these problems are common to all statistics of book titles. Attempts to correct for all these factors would not be justified in terms of additional benefits.

5.3.2 Size

Tables 83 to 85 and Figures 11 and 12 summarize the figures from the different sources relating to the United Kingdom. Figure 11 indicates that the trend of increase in annual production is similar, even though the BNB data starts at a lower level (perhaps due to imperfect coverage in the early years) and dips sharply between 1961 and 1964; other points on the line follow each other more or less identically. Throughout the period the disparity in total figures has remained very much the same between BNB and The Bookseller/UNESCO data; the difference is usually between 3,000 and 4,000 items. The reason why The Bookseller consistently records a greater total of items is the exclusion by BNB of some popular fiction and ephemeral works.

The number of 'functional' books (all classes except class 8) on the basis of UNESCO data and the number of 'functional' (non-fiction) books on the basis of BNB data are also shown in Figure 12 and Tables 83 and 85. Fiction accounts for about 50% of all 'non-functional' books[1]. The BNB data is very suitable for calculating the composition of the 'non-functional' category, and gives a useful guide as to the implications of distinguishing between 'functional' and 'non-functional' books in other parts of this study. It must be remembered that 'non-functional' books include serious works of literature and scholarly works of criticism, as well as fiction and juvenilia, all of which are generally placed in class 8. Here, as elsewhere in the study, the proportion of 'non-functional' books should probably be regarded as an overestimate, at least as far as North American and European data is concerned.

5.3.3 Growth

Figures 11 and 12 give a general picture of growth patterns between 1950 and 1970. Since 1963 there appears to have been a change in the trend, with more rapid growth up to 1970. This change needs to be taken into account carefully when projecting the size of the literature; extrapolation based on the whole data set would give a smaller forecast of size, say for 1980, than an estimate based on the post-1963 trend (see section 5.3.7). In both Figure 11 and Figure 12 there is some indication of non-linearity in the trend.

When the production data was plotted on a semi-logarithmic scale, exponential growth did not appear to be indicated although there was a tendency for the UNESCO estimate of size to approximate to a straight line.

Regression coefficients have been calculated for the data in Figures 11 and 12 and are reported in Table 86.

---

[1] This value is achieved by calculating the difference between the total for class 8 in the UNESCO data and the total for fiction in classes 823.91F, 823.91FS and 823.91J in the BNB data.

Data on the annual percentage change in book production is given in Tables 87 to 89. On a number of occasions declines in book production have been recorded, although not since 1962. Whether this was due to record keeping or whether it represented a real fall in book production is uncertain. Annual percentage changes are by no means even, as can be seen from the data, but very large increases should perhaps be regarded with suspicion.

5.3.4 Subject composition and differences between subjects in size and growth

Grouping of subjects

Table 90 shows the grouping of subjects to form the main analysis classes: (1) general, (2) humanities, (3) social sciences, (4) pure sciences, (5) applied sciences, and (6) fiction. The basis of the grouping is arbitrary but both practical and useful, conforming approximately to the subject breakdown of the UNESCO data used earlier (see section 5.1.3). The data on size using this grouping is given in Table 91 and is plotted in Figure 13.

(1) General

Annual production of titles in this class increased by a factor of more than three between 1950 and 1970. Normally works in this class account for less than 2.5% of all monographs published, although over the twenty-year period they managed to increase their share of total production.

(2) Humanities

The number of humanities monographs produced annually approximately doubled between 1950 and 1970. The share of the humanities shows a decline from 30% in 1950 to 25% in 1970, mainly because of the rapid growth in the social sciences, especially after 1964.

Data on growth for the humanities literature is given in Tables 92 and 94 and in Figure 13.

(3) Social sciences

The annual production of social science monographs trebled between 1950 and 1970. The relationship of the volume of social science production to that of other subjects can be seen clearly from Figure 13.

Regression values and other growth data for the social sciences are reported in Table 94. Data on the annual percentage change in size is given in Table 92 and shows considerable fluctuation.

The rate of book production in the social sciences is clearly rapid[1]. Recently increases have been especially rapid suggesting a move into a phase of exponential growth, and making the social sciences responsible for the main element of growth in the total book production curve (e) in Figure 13.

Table 93 shows that the social sciences increased their proportionate share of book output by the greatest amount between 1950 and 1970, with the greater expansion occurring in the 1960s, in particular in the late 1960s.

(4) Pure sciences

Annual book production in the pure sciences increased fourfold between 1950 and 1970; this is twice as fast a rate of increase as that in the applied sciences. At the beginning of the period about four times as many applied science as pure science books were produced, but by 1970 the differential was halved. During the period 1950-1970 pure science monographs increased their annual proportionate share of book production from 5% to 9% - the largest relative increase.

---

[1] Some of the rapid increase in the social sciences is likely to be due to the rapid growth of paperback editions. Many monographs appear only in paperback editions, and a number of works originally published in hardback are published later in paperback. The same applies to fiction. Hardback and paperback editions of the same work often contain different, new, revised or abridged material. Nonetheless, all this does raise a possibility of double counting which could alter the picture of size and growth; if more precise data was required it could be gathered. The situation is certainly complicated, and applies to book production in the USA and in some other countries as well as in the UK.

Regression values and growth data are given in Table 94 and in Figure 13.

(5) Applied sciences

Between 1950 and 1970 the annual output of monographs in the applied sciences approximately doubled. Applied science monographs now form the third largest group of monographs produced annually. Over the period the growth has been relatively slow compared with the pure sciences and the social sciences. The annual proportion of book production held by applied science monographs fell between 1950 and 1970 from 18% (with a maximum of 19% in 1953) to 14%.

Regression values and growth data for applied science monographs are given in Table 94; production data is plotted in Figure 13; and annual percentage changes are given in Table 92.

(6) Fiction

The number of fiction books produced is similar to the number of applied science books. Over the period 1950 to 1970 the annual proportion of book production represented by fiction fell from 19% in 1950 to 14% in 1970 (with minima of 11% in 1964 and 13% in 1967). One reason for this is that the number of 'scholarly', or at least 'functional', books increased more rapidly; on the other hand, the greater increase in 'functional' books may not be a real one in terms of new titles, because of the very fast growth of paperback editions of books previously published in hard covers, and their consequent double entry in the statistics. This probably happened far more in the 1960s, when paperback publishing gathered momentum, than in the 1950s, and could distort figures quite seriously (see footnote p.57).

5.3.5 Size and growth characteristics of UK social sciences monograph literature

This section is based on the detailed analysis of BNB data. The social sciences are considered to comprise the subjects listed in Table 95.

In the main analyses of the social sciences, law (class 340-349) is omitted on the grounds that it still remains distinct from the main stream of the social sciences; however, in the general analyses of size and growth law has been included, because there was usually no ready way of removing it, and because conventionally in the Dewey Decimal Classification it is included within the social sciences.

(1) Size

(a) Total size

Data on total production is presented in Table 96. The values are smaller than those given under social sciences in Table 91 because law and recreation are omitted; one result of this is that Table 96 shows a nearly fourfold increase in annual production from 1950 to 1970, whereas Table 91 shows a threefold increase. Taking the extreme values for comparison is a little misleading; in fact, the increases are by factors of three and two respectively, with 1951/1952 as a base year.

(b) Individual subjects

Table 97 summarizes the data for the various social science subjects listed in Table 95. Political economy and education are the subjects with the largest production of monographs. Education is closely followed by geography and history which were second and third in output of 1970 titles, but neither of these classes is mainstream social science material. Subject composition data is given in Table 97A.

(2) Growth

(a) All social science titles

The data on social science book title production as a whole, and in selected classes, is listed in Tables 96 and 97, and is plotted out in Figures 14 and 15.

From Figure 14 it appears that social science titles as a whole grew faster annually after 1963, and the trend appears to be continuing at the beginning of the 1970s.

Regression values have been computed for the data and are given in Table 99. The plot on an arithmetic scale (Figure 14) suggests non-linear growth; this is also true for individual subjects (Figure 15), particularly in political science and economics, and to a lesser degree in education; regression values for log(size) against time are given in Table 99. Rapid non-linear growth in UK politics and economics literature corresponds to a similar trend for politics and economics literature in the top 12 producers (Figure 10).

The annual percentage change in book title production is given in Table 96. There were considerable fluctuations in growth rate throughout the period, but losses in one year were usually quickly compensated for by recovery in the following year.

(b) Individual subjects

The growth rate of subjects is considered here; the subjects which are all at the core of the social sciences are sociology, political science, economics, and education. Production has been plotted in Figure 15. No further combination of subject classes has been attempted, although works in 350/354 (public administration) could be placed with political science, works in 380/389 (commerce) with economics, and works in 360/363 (social welfare) and 364/365 (criminology) with sociology.

Regression values are given for the data in Table 99. The comments made in respect of non-linear growth in section (a) above apply here; the trend is unlikely to vary should a different combination of classes be used from that made here.

Data on the annual percentage change in size of book title production for the whole range of social science classes identified from BNB is given in Table 98.

5.3.6 Comparison of characteristics of UK book title production with other countries

Apart from the comparative position between the UK and the USA, which is dealt with in section 5.5, the following points are worth noting.

The UK was fourth in the world in annual production of titles in 1969, but was closely challenged by Japan. Annual production of monographs in 1970 was about 6% of world production; by comparison the USSR share of annual production was about 14%, and the US share either 7% or 14%, depending on which items are counted.

5.3.7 Projections

A summary of projections for UK book title production is given in Tables 94 and 99.

Exponential curves were fitted to the data in three cases; the linear extrapolation is given for comparison.

5.4 Book production in the United States of America

There are two main sets of data which can be used to trace the progress of book title production in the United States.

(i) Bowker Annual (BA)
The Bowker Annual, like The Bookseller in the UK, produces an annual statistical summary of book production. The main annual production figures are broken down into 23 classes on the basis of the Dewey Decimal Classification. The 23 subject groups in fact represent 35 named subject areas; problems in comparing data arise when more than one subject is allocated to a class, e.g. the group 'sociology and economics' includes also political science, military science, criminology and social welfare. Records of book production go back as far as 1872, but in this study we are concerned mainly with the period since 1950. Data collection was not totally completed for every year between 1950 and 1970, but this does not affect the general results.

(ii) UN/UNESCO
The data for the USA published by UNESCO is based largely on figures gathered together by the US book trade; thus there is agreement between the data and the UN/UNESCO data through most of the 1950s and up to 1966, when the two sets diverge. From 1966, theses and Federal Government publications have been included in the UN/UNESCO total, a practice not followed in the trade's own statistics.

5.4.1 Problems associated with the study

(i) Data collection

The Bowker Annual statistics[1] are based closely on the titles recorded in the US book trade bibliography American Book Publishing Record (ABPR). Works published simultaneously in another country (usually the UK) and the USA occur fairly frequently in ABPR and are normally counted as American imprints; there is therefore some overlap with British figures. Also, there is a time-lag in entry like that encountered in BNB, but as this appears to be consistent from year to year it does not materially affect the trends of growth and size.

---

[1] The Bowker Annual statistics are reproduced from the Publishers Weekly, which gives, usually in a February issue, figures for the previous year. The Bowker Annual is more generally available in the UK than the Publishers Weekly. ABPR is the monthly cumulation of Publishers Weekly's 'Weekly Record' of titles.

(2) Different data sets

The two data sets have differed since 1966 to a marked degree owing to the inclusion of government publications and theses in the UN/UNESCO set; fortunately for present purposes, these additional items are not classified into one of the ten main subject groups, so that a row total (for post-1966 data) produces a figure corresponding to the pre-1966 basis of the data. This reduces the differences between the post-1966 UNESCO and BA totals to a 15% maximum, rather than the 90-100% difference which appears when the UNESCO data grand total is considered.

(3) Analysis

For some years between 1950 and 1961 the book title production data was not collected; the gaps in the data are not too serious, even for calculation of growth rates. The paper by Hokkanen (1971) provides a convenient summary of the data for total production back to 1880.

(4) Subject classification

The subject classification used, while more informative than that used in the UN/UNESCO data, is still rather coarse, especially when a more detailed look at the social sciences is required. The Dewey Decimal classes 300-339 are treated as one class; this makes it impossible to separate economics, sociology/social psychology and political science. However, some compensation is provided by the UNESCO data, whose 'new' classification (UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, Table 5.4) allows a more detailed breakdown of social science (see section 5.2 and Table 70).

5.4.2 Size

Tables 100 and 101 show the production from 1950 onwards. The most important feature is that production doubled between 1960 and 1966 from about 15,000 to around 30,000 titles per annum, excluding government publications and theses.

Since 1966, again excluding government publications and theses, the annual rate of increase has slowed to about half that previously; in 1971 about 38,000 book titles were produced.

For 'functional' books only, the growth is even more marked. The number of 'functional' titles doubled in a little over four years between 1960 and 1963, but since then the increase has been less rapid. Taking BA data, nearly 30,000 'functional' titles were produced annually in 1971.

5.4.3 Growth

The data on size in Tables 100 and 101 is plotted in Figure 16. After 1965 complications are introduced into the interpretation of the data, because of the different criteria for collection and reporting laid down by UNESCO. Between 1960 and 1966 the ABPR and UNESCO data have the same values; but after 1966 the number of 'functional' monographs recorded by UNESCO falls below the ABPR total, whereas overall, the production recorded by UNESCO is raised to a much higher level, than the ABPR total, by the new criteria. The ABPR estimate of production falls between the two UNESCO values, but nearer to the lower values, suggesting that some theses and government publications are included in ABPR, the latter perhaps in a similar proportion to government publications in BNB.

From plot (a) on Figure 16, it will be seen that there was rapid growth between 1960 and 1961, and again after 1969. The trend would suggest exponential growth.

Hokkanen (1971) calculated a 2.5% annual average growth rate for US monographs between 1880 and 1969. Other growth rates based on this BA series are 7.8% between 1960 and 1969 (Hokkanen) and the same 7.8% between 1954 and 1971 (Table 102). The UNESCO series gives an estimated growth rate of 5.5% between 1960 and 1970 (Table 102). A plot of the 1880-1969 data is very revealing. From 1880 to the mid-1950s the trend is linear with considerable fluctuations. After the mid-1950s the trend is mostly non-linear. One reason suggested is that the large increase in production is more apparent than real, and is due to better recording of titles.

In Table 102 regression values and other growth data are given for US book title production.

The annual percentage change in US production is given in Tables 100 and 101.

5.4.4 Subject composition and differences between subjects in size and growth

The full data on the 23 subject groups is presented in Tables 104 and 105. In this section some comments are made on that data, which for convenience has been grouped in six main classes. The subject grouping used in this analysis is given in Table 103, and the grouped data reproduced in Tables 106 and 108. More detailed consideration of subject differences is given in section 5.5 dealing with the comparisons of US with UK output. Data from Table 106 is plotted in Figure 17, and the results of least squares regression given in Table 102.

(1) Humanities

Between 1950 and 1970 annual book title production in the humanities almost quadrupled - doubling in approximately 13 years (1950 - 1962/63), and almost doubling in a further seven years (1962/63 - 1970/71). This rate of expansion is approximately half that of the social sciences, which increased their annual output sixfold in 20 years. In 1950 many more humanities than social science titles were produced; by 1970 the balance was slightly in favour of the social sciences. In the UK social science production was only slightly smaller than humanities production in 1950 and much greater by 1970. Growth data is presented in Table 109. From Table 108 it can be seen that the humanities share of all monograph literature remained fairly constant over a 20-year period, averaging about 30%.

(2) Social sciences

During the period 1950 to 1971 the social sciences showed the

greatest increase in annual production. By 1970/71 the social sciences also formed the largest group of monograph items, although it is too early to say if this will be maintained, and it depends, furthermore, on the exact definition of the subject class boundaries. There are now well over twice as many social science monographs produced annually as pure and applied science monographs together.

The percentage increase in annual production from 1954 to 1971 is 432%; this is the largest increase for any of the main classes.

Comparison of the four plots on Figure 17 shows that during the 1950s the trends of all of them were very similar. After 1960 the social sciences and humanities grew rapidly, with the social sciences gradually overtaking the humanities. The gap between the social sciences and the pure and applied sciences has continued to grow during the 1960s.

A striking feature is the increase by the social sciences as a proportion of all book production, from 19% in 1950 to 35% by 1971; the gain has been made almost entirely at the expense of fiction (28% in 1950 and 15% in 1971),[1] for the share of other main subjects has not varied by more than one or two per cent. Here UNESCO figures are in complete agreement on trends, and almost exact agreement on values if class 9 (history) is included as part of the social sciences.

(3) Pure sciences

Between 1950 and 1971 the pure sciences experienced a three-to four-fold increase in annual book production. However, from Figure 17, the relative importance of this expansion can be seen to be fairly insignificant when set against book title output in other major areas.

Growth data is given in Table 109. The percentage increase in annual production between 1954 and 1971 was 285%. Pure science titles grew at a faster rate than applied science titles.

---

[1] These figures do not of course imply that many readers of fiction have switched to the social sciences, but this is a real possibility that might be worth exploring.

The values for the pure sciences as a proportion of total production differ a little between the two data sets: BA data shows an increase in share during the mid-1960s followed by a decline, while the UNESCO data shows a faster overall increase, from 7% to 10% of total production, punctuated by some fluctuations in yearly output.

(4) Applied sciences

Between 1950 and 1971 annual production of applied science works increased about threefold. About 30% more applied science titles than pure science titles appear to be produced annually. The applied sciences share of all book production varied from 9% to 12% from 1950 to 1971 (Table 108); the UNESCO data showed a larger proportion (due to inclusion of management and public health), and a steadier trend towards an increased share.

The percentage increase in annual production recorded for applied science titles from 1954 to 1971 is 185%; in the same period the increase for pure science titles was 285% (Table 109).

5.4.5 Size and growth characteristics of US social sciences monograph literature

In section 5.3.5 data from BNB on some individual social science subjects was considered. The ABPR data, although classified in the actual bibliography in as much detail as in BNB, and using the Dewey Decimal Classification, is not so treated in the Bowker Annual summary of ABPR data; because of this it is not possible to break down the social sciences any further than the general group of classes 300-399, or to give data on economics, sociology, political science or education. There were not sufficient resources available to DISSIS to undertake the extra work of detailed data collection. Some data on the individual subject classes is given, however, in section 5.2 and in Table 70.

5.4.6. Comparison of characteristics of US book title production with other countries

According to UNESCO and BA data the US and the USSR produce nearly the same number of monographs and nearly twice as many per year as their nearest rivals (although the study by Vebra (1972) suggests that this position may be subject to revision). During the late 1960s US production was one of the most rapidly growing; the evidence suggests that this trend will continue. Between 1954 and 1971 the literature grew at an estimated rate of 7.8% per year. This rapid growth probably contributed in the 1960s to fears of an 'information explosion'.

In 1970 24% of books produced in the USA were classified as social sciences, compared with 30% in Germany (Federal Republic), 18% in the UK and 21% in France.

5.4.7 Projections

The data on projected size of the monograph literature in the US is summarized in Table 109.

5.5 Comparison between United Kingdom and United States book production

In this section the book production of the two main English language book producers is compared, using BNB data for the UK books and a summary of Bowker Annual data for US books. The handling of the data is described below in section 5.5.1.

The analysis is in two main sections. Firstly, the data is grouped in 6 main classes so that size, annual percentage change in size, and subject composition, can be broadly compared. Secondly, more detailed data is given for size and annual percentage change in size at the 23-class level.

5.5.1 Problems associated with the study

It was necessary to assume that, since items in both data sets were classified by the Dewey Decimal Classification, a similar approach in assigning items to classes operated. On this assumption, individual classes were then grouped on the basis of the synoptic version of the ABPR version of Dewey given in the statistical summary. The 145 classes used in the BNB data collection were then grouped together to conform to the 23 classes in the summary of Bowker Annual data. The full sets of data are given in Tables 104 and 111 for size, and 105 and 112 for annual percentage change in size.

Details of the grouping of classes are given in Table 110; the 'included classes' are the basic classes of the summary. The third column in Table 110 shows the modifications used for this section, made to the grouping of BNB classification headings (which were used to generate the six main subject groups for the discussion of UK book title production data in Table 90); the purpose of this column is to show that the differences in production, annual percentage change in size, and composition characteristics for 'straight' UK data from BNB and ABPR-compatible UK data are due to these specific changes in classification groupings within the overall six-class structure. For example, for technical convenience in using BA data, works in psychology (class 150-159), which were considered social science for the analysis of 'straight' UK data, had to be treated as humanities for the comparative study; in the BA data, psychology items cannot be readily separated from items in class 100-199 except by an item count of entries in ABPR (which, as explained earlier, was not possible within the resources available for the study).

Some of the US data was not readily available (1951/53, 1955 and 1959); except for the sake of completeness this is not very important, since it hardly affects the detection and calculation of general trends.

The data after 1965 is based on commercially handled books only and does not include the significant amounts of government and university publications, theses, etc., which are recognized in the UNESCO statistics (section 5.4.2), and which result in the large apparent increase in book title production after that date.

3.3.2 Size

(1) Major subject classes

Comparable data on the size of UK and US book title production is given in Tables 106 and 113. The data (with the exception of that on 'general works') has been graphed (Figures 18 to 21). Annual production in the two countries can be gauged from Figure 18. US book production overtook UK production after 1961; this also applied in most years to the humanities, social sciences and pure sciences.

In Figure 19 the humanities production of the UK and the US is compared. The US now appears to produce an appreciably larger number of works in this area than the UK; the gap has been widening since 1962. It should be noted that the humanities as considered here do not include modern imaginative literature.

The pattern of production for the social sciences shown in Figure 20 differs considerably from the humanities and from the total production. Until 1962 the UK had a greater output of social science works; after 1962 the US showed rapid growth in this area, which was maintained until the end of the 1960s, when it tailed off to fall slightly below UK output and then recover again. Nonetheless, the social science book title output of the two countries has been very similar in size and growth trends throughout the last decade.

The production of pure and applied sciences books is plotted in Figure 21. US production of pure science books had overtaken the UK production by 1962; a maximum of 2,958 items was produced in 1966, with the number falling thereafter and then resuming an upward trend after 1970; by then, however, the UK was producing more pure science monographs.

In the applied sciences and medicine, the strong position of UK production is again evident. Although the gap has narrowed, the UK still produces more works in this area than the US. Both countries show a fluctuating annual production in the field.

The dominant position of the UK in scientific monograph output is surprising in view of the level of scientific research and activity in the US. There are several possible explanations. One is that while many US books are published also in the UK, thus inflating the UK figures, the converse is not true; this is a hypothesis that could be tested. Scientific research breeds papers rather than monographs, and the relatively conservative medium of conventional book production has given way more rapidly in the US to report literature. Academic courses in Britain may require use of a larger variety of science books, and, possibly, British academics may be more tempted to supplement their incomes by writing textbooks. Without more investigation, it is not possible to do more than speculate on the reason for these differences.

The early 1960s in the US saw a large increase in annual production of fiction, whereas in the UK the same period saw a decline. In the late 1960s both countries returned to a similar level of production, although by 1970 they had again diverged.

(2) Detailed subject breakdown

A detailed subject breakdown at the 23-class level is given in Table 104, which summarizes the data published in Bowker Annual.

Classes 300-339 cover the core of the social sciences; in this group, until 1961, annual production of items totalled less than 1,000, but by 1971 over 6,000 items were recorded. This is a huge increase; it may be contrasted with the increase in pure science and medicine (each about two and a half times). Education, and to a lesser extent management, also grew substantially. The growth in social science is also apparent in Table 70, based on UNESCO data; production of political science monographs doubled in six years.

A similar breakdown to the one in Table 104 is given in Table 110 for UK book title production (BNB data in ABPR-compatible format). Items in classes 300-339 totalled 2,615 in 1961 and 4,885 in 1970 (US total was 5,912 in 1970); this is only a doubling of production for the UK, compared to an apparent sixfold increase for the US.

5.5.3 Growth

(1) Major subject classes

The comparative data on the size of US and UK book title production is plotted in Figures 18 to 21. Regression values have been calculated for the plots, and the details are given in Tables 94 and 109; from this data comparative growth rates can be judged.

Over the period 1961-1970 the main impression is of considerably more rapid growth in total US production than in UK production. There is evidence to suggest that exponential growth is more likely to be occurring in the US than in the UK.

Data on the annual percentage change in production is given in Tables 107 and 114.

(2) Detailed subject breakdown

A detailed subject breakdown of annual percentage changes in size is shown in Tables 105 and 112.

Data on production of social sciences (classes 300-339, etc.), education (classes 370-379), pure sciences (classes 500-599), and applied sciences and medicine (Classes 600-649 and 660-699) is given in Tables 104 and 111 for both the US and the UK, and could form the basis for a large number of graphs showing individual growth patterns.

5.5.4 Subject composition

In both the US (Table 108) and the UK (Table 115) the social sciences increased their proportionate share of book production by an appreciable amount. The increase was greater in the US, where the share of the social sciences rose from 23% of total output in 1960 to 35% in 1970, whereas in the UK it rose from 31% to 36%. In both countries the social sciences have gained ground from fiction, and in the UK to a lesser degree from the humanities.

In the US the humanities held their share of production at about 30%, while in the UK the share fell from around 29% to about 24% between 1950 and 1970.

Pure science monographs maintained their share in the US, but increased it in the UK. In applied science the proportion held fairly steady in the US, but showed a tendency to decline in the UK.

5.5.5 Projections

Projections of book production on the basis of the comparative data for the UK and the US are given in Tables 94 and 109.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Comparative size and growth rates

Few studies have been made of the size and growth of the monograph literature. Studies of particular subjects are scarcer than those covering the whole literature of a country, like Vebra (1972) and Hokkanen (1971). Fletcher* (1971) carried out one of the few studies of size and growth of monograph literature in a subject; he took a sample of economics books published in 1928, 1938, 1948 and 1958, unrestricted by country, from the London Bibliography of the Social Sciences (1962), and found an average annual growth rate of 1.9% from 1929 to 1958. In the present study, fitting an exponential curve to the data for British economics literature from 1950 to 1970 gave an average growth rate of 5.7% per year (Table 99).

The monograph literature of the sciences has received more attention than the social sciences. A study by Orr and Leeds (1964) reported that in 1962 and 1963, US production of 'technical' biomedicine monographs averaged about 480 new books (or new editions) annually. Orr and Leeds estimated that, given a uniform growth rate in the 19th and 20th centuries, the accumulation of biomedical books has been doubling about every 32 years - a period about twice as long as that estimated in the present study for the world monograph literature. For comparison, Orr and Leeds calculated a 38-year doubling period for biomedical serial literature.

More studies have been carried out on the size and growth rates of the primary and secondary journal literature - of the numbers of abstracts produced and articles written. The sciences have received a good deal more attention that the social sciences. Studies by Bourne (1962), Machlup (1962), Gottschalk and Desmond (1963), Orr and Leeds (1964), Barr (1967), Raffel and Shishko (1969), Herring (1970),and Sengupta (1973) have produced estimates of the size and growth of the serial literature as a whole and in particular subjects. DISISS has collected data on the social sciences confirming exponential growth in serial literature; the full results will be presented in a future research report. Estimates of the size of journal literatures in many subjects can be obtained from studies of journals covered by secondary services and from the many bibliographies of serials which have been produced. There is still considerable scope for research in this field.

Estimates of growth in numbers of abstracts in different subjects are provided by secondary services; the member services of the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services (NFAIS) regularly produce a 'league table' in NFAIS Newsletter. Anthony, East and Slater (1969) carried out a study of the physics literature; they found that while the number of journals scanned by Physics Abstracts 1920-1968 had grown in a linear fashion, the growth of items abstracted was exponential. Holt and Schrank (1968) counted index entries for economics in the American Economic Association's Index of Economic Journals, and abstracts in Psychological Abstracts; both subjects showed exponential growth, which was compared with other exponentially growing literatures in biology, electrical engineering and physics.

One method that has been used for estimating size and growth of a subject field has been to take counts of items from what are thought to be complete or representative bibliographies. Examples of such studies are May (1966), Warren and Goffman (1972), and the study already referred to by Fletcher (1971).

Other studies of size and growth have been concerned with estimating the numbers of discrete units of information[1], as well as documents; one such is the study by Schwarzlander (1970). A study by Dolby and Resnikoff (1971) has looked at the implications of growth of the literature for access to information stores. A study of one country, such as that by Beck (1970) of the USSR, can provide useful evidence of the size and growth of literature, manpower and research funds.

The main point to emerge from the various studies is that exponential growth seems to be more a feature of the serial literature - and the number of abstracts and articles produced - than of the monograph literature.

---

[1] Definitions are discussed by Schwarzlander; the concept of an information item is used, which is 'a statement which conveys some increment of knowledge but is so small that it would lose its significance or change its meaning if broken down further'.

It is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the ratio of monograph:serial literature, either as a whole or in different subjects, since an acceptable measure is hard to determine. One measure is the number of physical volumes produced annually; another is the number of physical units (which for serials would be issues rather than volumes). A third measure is the number of bibliographical items; articles, papers in conference proceedings, 'unitary' monographs, etc. By this measure, serials in nearly all subjects are far more 'numerous' than monographs. By a fourth measure, number of titles produced, monographs must greatly exceed serials. A more accurate measure would be number of pages published annually, but even this would be imperfect, because serials tend to have larger pages than monographs in many subjects, and ideally the number of words should be counted. It is questionable whether any benefit of counting relative size of output would justify the effort.

A fast growing literature creates many problems for users, libraries and information services. From the projections made in this study, with all allowances made for error, it is clear that planning in the next decade will have to take into account the probability of having to deal with a problem of greatly increased scale.

6.2. Implications

The problems arising from size and growth of the literature, and the causes and the effects of growth, will be dealt with in one of the DISISS Final Reports (Series A, No. 3).

In section 2.1 it was suggested that the results of a study of the size and growth of the monograph literature had implications for the design of information services.

The first aspect considered was the size of different subjects. The analyses have given a fairly good idea of the size and subject distribution of the literature. The monograph literature of the social sciences appears on a crude estimate to be slightly smaller than the humanities literature (including modern literature and fiction) and the combined pure and applied science literature.

If bibliographical control in the social sciences is to be effective, adequate coverage within subjects and across countries and languages must be ensured. Although the UK and the USA account for a substantial amount of monographs, a large proportion originates from the remainder of the top 12 producing countries, and the proportion coming from other countries in the top 45 (section 5.1.4) is likely to increase. Along with bibliographical control and coverage there is the problem of making literature available in libraries. Many libraries are conscious of difficulty in making effective provision of monographs - even modest literature growth is going to make the tasks of selection, acquisition and control more difficult and complex, and this will increase the need for bibliographical services.

This study does not confirm the common impression that the 'information explosion' is common to all fields or to all parts of a given field. However, there are pockets of the literature, both in the social sciences and elsewhere, which do appear to be going exponentially; some have quite fast growth rates, between 5% and 10% a year.

Are the existing mechanisms of bibliographical control adequate to deal with the growth that is taking place? To answer this question requires a study of bibliographical control by secondary services - through national bibliographies, reviews, indexes, abstracts and the book trade. There is a need for both current and retrospective control.

As the literature grows, the general organization of bibliographical control will need to be reviewed; a limit may need to be set to the growth of large-scale services such as Chemical Abstracts, but splitting into a series of small services could create serious problems of co-ordination and use.

Social science literature has increased to a level at least comparable with other broad subject areas, and at a rate which suggests it will soon represent the largest area. As yet, bibliographical control in the social sciences is, both relatively and absolutely, underdeveloped; a situation which should not long be allowed to continue.

This present study on size and growth cannot in itself explain the reasons for growth, nor indicate its consequences. The correlation of size of literature with social, economic and demographic variables (e.g. Blute, 1973) can show connections and suggest causation. Whether or not, even if causes of growth can be established, this can lead to useful practical action, is doubtful, but it may make more accurate prediction of future trends possible.

For purposes of future planning, size and growth data need to be considered in conjunction with other bibliometric variables, particularly those involving rankings, productivity, and measures of scatter and decay. It may be that increased growth of the total literature is not accompanied by an equivalent growth in the 'core' literature - that the concentration becomes more intense and the tail of the distribution longer. Whether or not rapid rates of growth lead to faster decline in use ('obsolescence') is not known; if a connection is shown this could affect the design of retrospective searching services.

REFERENCES

ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGUING RULES (1967). Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (British text). London, The Library Association, 1967.

ANTHONY, L. J., EAST, H. and SLATER, M. J. (1969). The growth of the literature of physics. Reports on Progress in Physics, 32, 1969, 709-767.

BARKER, R. E. (1958). Books for all. Paris, Unesco, 1958.

BARR, D. R. (1972). Trends in book production and prices: a paper prepared for the National Libraries ADP Feasibility Study. London, National Central Library, 1972.
[Barr (1971) refers to an earlier unpublished draft of the above paper]

BARR, K. P. (1967). Estimates of the number of currently available scientific and technical periodicals. Journal of Documentation, 23(2), 1967, 110-116.

BATH UNIVERSITY (1972). Characteristics of citations in social science monographs. Bath, University of Bath, 1972. (DISISS Working Paper no. 4).

BATH UNIVERSITY (1972). Citation patterns in the social sciences: results of pilot citation study and selection of source journals for main citation study. Bath, University of Bath, 1972. (DISISS Working Paper no. 5).

BATH UNIVERSITY (1973). CLOSSS: a machine readable data base of social science serials: progress report 1971-1972. Bath, University of Bath, 1973. (DISISS Working Paper no. 8).

BECK, L.M. (1970). Soviet discussion of the exponential growth of scientific publications. Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science, 7, 1970, 5-18.

BLUTE, M. (1972). The growth of science and economic development. American Sociological Review, 37(4), 1972, 455-464.

BOURNE, C. P. (1962). The world's technical journal literature: an estimate of volume, origin, language, field, indexing and abstracting. American Documentation, 13, 1962, 159-168.

BRYAN, H. (1968). The explosion in published information - myth or reality. Australian Library Journal, 17(11), 1968, 389-401.

DOLBY, J. L. and RESNIKOFF, H. L. (1971). On the multiplicative structure of information storage and access systems. Interfaces, 1, 1971, 23-30.

ESCARPIT, R. (1966). The book revolution. London and Paris, Harrap and Unesco, 1966.

FLETCHER, J. (1971). A view of the literature of economics. Journal of Documentation, 28(4), 1971, 283-295.

GOTTSCHALK, C.M. and DESMOND, W.F. (1963). World wide census of scientific and technical serials. American Documentation, 14(3), 1963, 188-194.

HERRING, C. (1970). A study of primary journal economics. Appendix to: COSATI. Report of the task group on the economics of primary publication. Washington, MAS, 1970.

HOKKANEN, D.B. (1971). American book title output: a ninety-year overview. Bowker Annual, 1971, 65-69.

HOLT, C.C., and SCHRANK, W.E. (1968). Growth of the professional literature in economics and other fields, and some implications. American Documentation, 19(1), 1968, 18-26.

MACHLUP, F. (1962). The production and distribution of knowledge in the United States. Princeton, Princeton U.P., 1962.

MARSHALLSAY, D. (1972). Official publications: a survey of the current situation. Southampton, Southampton University Library, 1972. (Occasional Papers no. 3).

MAY, K.O. (1966). Quantitative growth of the mathematical literature. Science, 154(3757), 1966, 1672-1673.

ORR, R.H., and LEEDS, A.A. (1964). Biomedical literature: volume, growth and other characteristics. Federation Proceedings, 23(6), 1964, 1310-1331.

PRICE, D.J. (1956). The exponential curve of science. Discovery, 17(6), 1956, 240-243.

RAFFEL, J.A. and SHISHKO, R. (1969). Systematic analysis of university libraries: an application of cost-benefit analysis to the M.I.T libraries. Cambridge, M.I.T. Press, 1969.

SCHWARZLANDER, H. (1970). Encyclopaedic storage of scientific and technical knowledge. IEEE Transactions on Engineering, Writing and Speech, EWS 13(2), 1970, 48-57

SENGUPTA, I.N. (1973). Recent growth of the literature of biochemistry and changes in ranking of periodicals. Journal of Documentation, 29(2), 1973, 192-211.

TUBERT, S. (1972). The book trade of the world: volume 1: Europe and international section. New York, Bowker, 1972.

UNESCO. (No date). Book production 1937-1954 and translations 1950-1954. Paris, Unesco, n.d. (Statistical reports and studies).

UNESCO (1964). Recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals. Paris, Unesco, 1964.

VEBRA, G.I. (1972). Book production in the USSR and the USA. Libri, 22(4), 1972, 281-306.

VEBRA, G.I. (1973). The amount of reading material in book form printed yearly in the USSR and the USA. Libri, 23(3), 1973, 210-230.

WARREN, K.S. and GOFFMAN, W. (1972). The ecology of medical literatures. American Journal of the Medical Sciences, 263(4), 1972, 267-273.

WEINTRAUB, D.K. (1962). Three British bibliographic services: a study of duplication. Library Quarterly, 32, 1962, 199-207.

APPENDIX A

ANALYSIS OF RANKS OF BOOK PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1962 AND 1969

The main purpose of this analysis was to find out what country groupings could be used in the discussion of world book title production data (see section 4.2(1)). The choice of a production of over 1,000 titles per year was arbitrary, but could represent a useful threshold of 'significant' and 'non-significant' producers; 1,000 titles in 1969 represented about 0.2% of world production.

Table 1 gives ranks in 1962 and 1969 of countries producing more than 1,000 titles per year. Column (3) gives some idea of stability of ranking. The choice of the top group within the top 45 countries was made partly intuitively and partly for convenience. Between 1962 and 1969 Poland and Yugoslavia were the only two new entrants to the top group, replacing Czecholovakia and Peoples Republic of China, which was not ranked in 1969.

TABLE 1

THE 45 COUNTRIES PRODUCING 1000 OR MORE TITLES IN 1969.

Country	Number of titles 1969 [1]	Rank in 1969	Rank in 1962	Change in position 1962-1969
USSR	74611	1	1	0
China [2]	-	no data	2	-
USA	62083	2	5	+3
Germany (Fed.)	33454	3	6	+3
UK	32321	4	3	-1
Japan	31009	5	4	-1
France	21958	6	7	+1
Spain	20031	7	10	+3
India	13733	8	8	0
Netherlands	11204	9	9	0
Poland	9413	10	14	+4
Yugoslavia	8708	11	16	+5
Italy	8450	12	12	0
Czechoslovakia	8210	13	11	-2
Switzerland	7505	14	17	+3
Romania	7440	15	13	-2
Sweden	7404	16	18	+2
Finland	5876	17	33	+16
Turkey	5669	18	20	+2
Portugal	5340	19	21	+2
Germany (DDR)	5169	20	15	-5
Austria	5104	21	28	+7
Belgium	5089	22	29	+7
Denmark	4978	23	22	-1
Hungary	4831	24	19	-5
Brazil	4812	25	23	-2
Argentine	4395	26	30	+4
Australia	3939	27	37	+10
Norway	3935	28	32	+4

Canada	3659	29	27	-2
Taiwan	3616	30	34	+4
Bulgaria	3548	31	25	-6
Pakistan	3312	32	38	+6
Mexico	2966	33	24	-9
Korea (Republic)	2501	34	26	-6
Thailand	2457	35	40	+5
S. Africa	2190	36	41	+5
Israel	2038	37	35	-2
Burma	1926	38	no data	no data
UAR	1872	39	31	-8
Greece	1822	40	42	+2
Ceylon	1586	41	36	-5
Iran	1341	42	no data	no data
New Zealand	1275	43	43	0
Chile	1100	44	44	0
Nigeria	1099	45	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	39	-

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.2

[1] Brazil (1964); Burma (1968); Iran (1967); Pakistan (1967)

[2] Latest data for People's Republic of China is 26,414 titles in 1958.

APPENDIX B

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATIONS

(1) UN Statistical Yearbook and UNESCO Statistical Yearbook ('Old' data)

0 Generalities
1 Philosophy
2 Religion
3 Social Sciences
4 Philology
5 Pure sciences
6 Applied sciences
7 Arts
8 Literature
9 Geography/History

(2) UNESCO Statistical Yearbook ('New' classification or 'New' data)

The subject classification is given in Table 82 of this report.

(3) British National Bibliography (BNB)

An 'Outline of the Dewey Decimal Classification' is given in the introduction of the annual cumulation of the BNB. A shortened form of that outline is given below. The classes were regrouped for analysis of all books (Table 90), for an analysis of the social sciences (Table 95) and for a comparison of UK and US book production (Table 110).

Outline of The Dewey Decimal Classification

000 General Works including
010 Bibliography
020 Library Economy

100 Philosophy, Psychology including
110/120 Metaphysics
130 Psychology
140 Philosophical Systems
150 Psychology
160 Logic
170 Ethics
180 Ancient & Mediaeval Philosophers
190 Modern Philosophers

200 Religion
300 Social Sciences including
301 Sociology
301.15 Social Psychology
309.1 Social Surveys
312 Demography
320 Politics
330 Economics
340 Law
350 Public Administration
352 Local Government
355 Military Forces
360 Social Welfare
362 Hospitals & Medical Services
364 Reformatory Institutions, Criminology
365 Prisons
368 Insurance
370 Education
380 Economics of Commerce
390 Social Customs
398 Folklore

400 Langauges

500 Science (Pure Sciences) including
510 Mathematics
520 Astronomy
530 Physics
540 Chemistry
550 Geology
560 Paleontology
572/573 Anthropology
574 Biology
580 Botany
590 Zoology

600 Technology (Applied sciences) including
610 Medicine
614 Public Hygiene & Safety
620 Engineering
630 Agriculture
640 Domestic Economy
650 Business Methods
658 Management
660/680 Manufactures
690 Building

700 Fine Arts, Recreations including
710 Landscape & Civic Arts
711 Town & Country Planning
720 Architecture
790 Entertainment, Sport

800 Literature

900 Universal History

910 General Description & Travel

913 Antiquities

914/919 Description & Travel. Special Localities

920 Biography

930 Ancient History

940/990 Modern History. Special Localities

Note.

For the purpose of data collection the classes listed here were broken down further into 145 classes or groups of classes.

(4) American Book Publishing Record (ABPR) and Bowker Annual

000-099	General works
100-199	Philosophy; Psychology
200-299	Religion
300-339, 350-369, 380-389	Sociology; Economics
340-349	Law
370-379	Education
400-499	Languages
500-599	Sciences
600-609, 620-629, 660-699	Technology
610-619	Medicine
630-639, 712-719	Agriculture
640-649	Home economics
650-659	Business
700-711, 720-779	Art
780-789	Music
790-799	Sports; Recreation
800-810, 813-820, 823-899	Literature
811;812, 821;822	Poetry; Drama
900-909, 930-999	History
910-919	Travel
920-929	Biography
FICTION	
JUVENILE	

APPENDIX C

CORRECTION FACTORS FOR BRITISH NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY DATA

Table 1 gives the results of some sample counts to establish the proportion of serials (journals, monograph series, annuals) and other specialised forms of material in the main social science classes in BNB (social sciences, 300-399; linguistics, 400-419; psychology. 150-159; and management, 658).

The proportion of journals is too small to warrant the calculation of any correction factor. The results of the sample counts were as follows:

Year	Proportion represented by serials (%)	Proportion represented by journals (%)
1950	16.0	2.9
1955	22.0	2.5
1960	19.0	1.5
1965	17.0	2.3

Although these estimates are based on a sample of social science items, they may indicate the position for all book production, with the reservation that the social science sample probably over-estimates the proportion. The main contributor to the serials category is annual publications ; although technically serials (e.g. annual reports, etc), they are not journals, and can reasonably be regarded as 'books'; for convenience the latter view is taken in this study and the conclusion drawn that a correction factor for journals appearing in BNB is unnecessary.

TABLE 1

CATEGORIES OF MATERIAL OTHER THAN ORIGINAL MONOGRAPHS OCCURRING IN MAIN SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASSES OF BNB

Type of Material	Date sampled in BNB (Number of items of each type and as proportion of all items)							
	1950	%	1955	%	1960	%	1965	%
1. Supplements	32	1.9	22	1.0	34	1.1	40	1.0
2. Journals	36	2.2	34	1.5	31	1.0	56	1.5
3. Monograph series	23	1.4	33	1.5	26	0.8	44	1.1
4. Annuals	272	16.4	517	22.8	660	20.9	638	16.6
5. New editions	271	16.4	272	12.0	389	12.3	400	10.4
6. Collections	11	0.7	36	1.6	34	1.1	126	3.3
7. Translations	28	1.7	34	1.5	65	2.1	68	1.8
8. Conferences	19	1.1	26	1.1	59	1.9	95	2.5
All items (Classes 150-159; 300-399; 400-419; 658)	1656	100	2270	100	3154	100	3835	100

TABLES

TABLE 1

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE

Year	All titles [1] Classes 0-9 N	%	"Functional" books Classes 0-7,9 N	%	"Non-functional" books Class 8 N	%	Number of Countries in sample	All titles [2] Classes 0-9 Classified data only (see Table 4)
1951	174000	100	)		)		40	-
1952	175000	100	)		)		40	-
1953	233000	100	)		)		47	-
1954	231000	100	)		)		46	-
1955	285000	100	) Data not collected		) Data not collected		-	-
1956	-	-	)		)		-	-
1957	315000	100	)		)		-	-
1958	323000	100	)		)		-	-
1959	332000	100	)		)		-	-
1960	364000	100	)		)		-	-
1961	380000	100	303910	79.9	76090	20.1	55	316974
1962	388000	100	314500	81.0	73500	19.0	51	312881
1963	399000	100	314930	78.9	84070	21.1	63	356598
1964	408000	100	327950	80.3	80050	19.7	63	360689
1965	450000	100	368710	81.9	81290	18.1	68	371383
1966	460000	100	374520	81.4	85480	18.6	72	381152
1967	478000	100	390370	81.6	87630	18.4	73	390299
1968	487000	100	401810	82.5	85190	17.5	65	395739
1969	496000	100	414140	83.4	81860	16.6	72	414478
1970	546000	100	451820	82.7	94180	17.3	66	440462

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.1, 5.2

[1] Totals rounded off to the nearest thousand.

[2] Data refers to number of items actually classified by subject; grand total in column 1 includes items left unclassified for a number of reasons

TABLE 2

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 15 PRODUCERS (1969): SIZE

Year	All titles [1] Classes 0-9		'Functional' books Classes 0-7,9		'Non-functional' books Class 8		Number of countries in sample
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1960	310846	100	236657	76.1	74189	23.9	41
1961	311873	100	236132	75.7	75741	24.3	40
1962	327628	100	249323	76.0	78305	24.0	36
1963	360353	100	277543	76.9	83110	23.1	42
1964	361370	100	282202	78.0	79168	22.0	42
1965	399340	100	319862	80.0	79478	20.0	41
1966	391042	100	303692	77.6	87350	22.4	41
1967	404159	100	318699	78.8	85460	21.2	38
1968	424983	100	342075	80.4	82908	19.6	40
1969	450080	100	363977	80.8	86103	19.2	42
1970	482432	100	389495	80.7	92937	19.3	39

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.2

[1] This total is based on classified and non-classified items, and includes the larger USA total from 1965 onwards

TABLE 3

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1959): SIZE

Year	All titles [1] Classes 0 - 9		'Functional' books Classes 0 - 7, 9		'Non-functional' books	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1960	216889	100	164899	76.0	51990	24.0
1961	222076	100	169665	76.3	52411	23.7
1962	235068	100	173548	73.8	61520	26.2
1963	254181	100	196261	77.2	57920	22.8
1964	252668	100	199067	78.7	53601	21.3
1965	298163	100	242838	81.4	55325	18.6
1966	270202	100	206463	76.4	63739	23.6
1967	312262	100	250406	80.1	61856	19.9
1968	318747	100	257361	80.7	61386	19.3
1969	329161	100	267483	81.2	61678	18.8
1970	365024	100	296722	81.2	68302	18.8

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.2

[1] This total is based on classified and non-classified items, and includes the larger USA figures from 1965 onwards

TABLE 4

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

Year[1]	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Annual[1] total
1961	11049	5548	13897	66527	10287	21138	72819	17185	76090	22434	316974
1962	10051	5819	12064	71878	9059	19190	71349	18493	73500	21478	312881
1963	13988	6605	15564	85374	10222	22288	77491	18070	84070	22926	356598
1964	14073	6950	17264	75248	13710	26988	76842	21393	80050	28171	360689
1965	14432	7549	15602	77154	14536	30144	81922	20573	81290	28181	371383
1966	13922	7612	15247	81650	14995	31196	81909	21059	85480	28082	381152
1967	14213	8542	16317	84779	14757	30153	82666	21553	87616	29703	390299
1968	13666	8249	15927	90027	14406	30933	85196	21849	84667	30819	395739
1969	15182	9012	17102	95206	14930	30955	88105	24357	88613	31016	414478
1970	14165	10237	17534	105371	15628	32675	91654	26650	94180	32368	440462

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

[1] Annual total comprises subject classified items only; see Table 1(column 1) for grand total.

TABLE 4A

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SAMPLED (TABLE 4)

Year	Class									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of countries sampled per cell in Table 4									
1961	55	51	56	56	53	53	54	55	56	55
1962	49	45	52	54	45	48	53	51	53	51
1963	57	51	56	62	51	51	59	57	64	63
1964	60	57	63	68	55	59	63	62	61	63
1965	63	57	64	70	57	59	71	62	68	68
1966	66	59	69	74	58	64	70	68	72	72
1967	72	64	69	75	61	66	74	70	70	73
1968	64	56	64	66	55	65	64	61	66	65
1969	66	61	69	73	59	69	71	65	69	72
1970	62	57	61	65	58	62	64	63	62	66

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.2

TABLE 5

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	3.5	1.8	4.4	21.0	3.1	6.7	23.0	5.4	24.0	7.1
1962	3.2	1.9	3.9	23.0	2.9	6.1	22.8	5.9	23.5	6.9
1963	3.9	1.9	4.4	24.0	2.9	6.3	21.7	5.1	23.6	6.4
1964	3.9	1.9	4.8	20.9	3.8	7.5	21.3	5.9	22.2	7.8
1965	3.9	2.0	4.2	20.8	3.9	8.1	22.1	5.5	21.9	7.6
1966	3.7	2.0	4.0	21.4	3.9	8.2	21.5	5.5	22.4	7.4
1967	3.6	2.2	4.2	21.7	3.8	7.7	21.2	5.5	22.4	7.6
1968	3.5	2.1	4.1	22.7	3.6	7.8	21.5	5.5	21.4	7.8
1969	3.7	2.2	4.1	23.0	3.6	7.5	21.3	5.9	21.4	7.5
1970	3.2	2.3	4.0	23.9	3.5	7.4	20.8	6.1	21.4	7.3

Source: Table 4

TABLE 6

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 15 PRODUCERS (1959): SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

Year	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Annual total [1]
1960	8793	5518	12966	58320	10631	19420	70656	22400	74189	21632	304525
1961	10077	5384	13145	61873	10024	20988	70586	16932	72869	21885	303763
1962	9900	5950	13112	71340	8833	19721	71405	18629	75920	21668	316478
1963	13774	6808	15828	86951	10372	22834	79158	18209	81867	23743	359542
1964	12926	6746	16535	75524	13659	26604	77210	20228	77799	27119	354350
1965	13757	7654	15717	76357	15343	30204	81976	21024	80753	31632	374417
1966	13629	7903	15344	81968	14251	31267	81943	21465	87313	28437	383520
1967	13558	8134	15027	81853	11850	28262	82129	21096	82078	27893	371880
1968	13649	8266	15529	88854	14154	30459	84409	21624	83859	31048	391851
1969	14642	8973	16682	93121	14516	30726	87323	24050	87649	30991	408673
1970	13930	10155	16818	102253	15164	32236	91020	26388	92723	31493	432270

Source: UNESCO Statistical Year Book Table 5.2

[1] Actual row total; thus, includes classified items only. Includes the smaller USA figures from 1965 onwards

TABLE 7

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 45 PRODUCERS (1969): SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	% 9
1960	2.8	1.8	4.2	19.1	3.4	6.3	23.2	7.3	24.3	7.1
1961	3.3	1.7	4.3	20.3	3.2	6.9	23.2	5.5	23.9	7.2
1962	3.1	1.8	4.1	22.5	2.7	6.2	22.5	5.8	23.9	6.8
1963	3.8	1.8	4.4	24.1	2.8	6.3	22.0	5.0	22.7	6.6
1964	3.6	1.9	4.6	21.3	3.8	7.5	21.7	5.7	21.9	7.6
1965	3.6	2.0	4.1	20.3	4.0	8.0	21.8	5.6	21.5	8.4
1966	3.5	2.0	4.0	21.3	3.7	8.1	21.3	5.5	22.7	7.4
1967	3.6	2.1	4.0	22.0	3.1	7.5	22.0	5.6	22.0	7.5
1968	3.4	2.1	3.9	22.6	3.6	7.7	21.5	5.5	21.4	7.9
1969	3.5	2.1	4.0	22.7	3.5	7.5	21.3	5.8	21.4	7.5
1970	3.2	2.3	3.8	23.6	3.5	7.4	21.0	6.1	21.4	7.2

Source: Table 6

TABLE 8

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1969): SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

Year	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Annual total[1]
1960	5041	3978	8389	39029	7349	14437	54302	11549	51990	14393	210757
1961	6609	3928	8425	40750	7077	14728	53879	10977	52411	14606	213401
1962	6329	4504	9237	48764	5951	13826	53439	12805	54024	15001	224211
1963	8952	4981	10370	58677	7368	16437	59565	11832	57920	15939	252041
1964	8156	4859	9420	50415	9358	19431	57680	12822	53601	18156	243898
1965	9054	5658	10249	53476	9516	21972	63113	14379	55325	23100	265842
1966	8361	5913	9614	57127	9674	22810	61764	14014	63739	20367	273363
1967	9691	6387	10302	59783	10182	20489	62779	14385	61856	20346	276200
1968	9685	6340	10587	63262	10028	22517	63312	15230	61386	21497	283844
1969	9571	5572	10356	66436	10390	21804	64538	15768	61678	21081	287104
1970	9880	7630	11473	77381	10575	23258	67659	18353	68302	22720	317231

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

1 Annual total comprises subject classified items only; includes lower total for USA from 1965.

TABLE 9

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1969): SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	2.3	1.8	3.9	18.5	3.4	6.8	25.9	5.4	24.6	6.8
1961	3.1	1.9	4.0	19.1	3.4	6.9	25.3	5.2	24.6	6.9
1962	2.9	2.0	4.1	21.7	2.6	6.1	23.8	5.7	24.0	6.6
1963	3.6	2.0	4.1	23.3	2.9	6.5	23.6	4.7	23.0	6.3
1964	3.3	2.0	3.9	20.7	3.9	8.0	23.6	5.3	22.0	7.4
1965	3.4	2.1	3.9	20.2	3.6	8.3	23.7	5.4	20.8	8.7
1966	3.1	2.2	3.5	20.9	3.5	8.3	22.6	5.1	23.3	7.4
1967	3.5	2.3	3.7	21.6	3.7	7.4	22.7	5.2	22.4	7.4
1968	3.4	2.2	3.7	22.3	3.5	7.9	22.3	5.4	21.6	7.6
1969	3.3	1.9	3.6	23.1	3.6	7.6	22.5	5.5	21.5	7.3
1970	3.1	2.4	3.6	24.4	3.3	7.3	21.3	5.8	21.5	7.2

Source: Table 8

TABLE 10

PROPORTION OF BOOK TITLES PRODUCED BY THE TOP 45 AND TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1969)

Year	World title production (total)	Production of top 45 producers (1969)[1]	Percentage share of top 45 producers of world production	Production of top 12 producers (1969)[1]	Percentage share of top 12 producers of world production	Percentage share of top 12, of top 45 producers
1960	364000	310846	85.3	216889	59.5	69.7
1961	380000	311873	82.0	222076	58.4	71.2
1962	388000	327628	84.4	235068	60.5	71.7
1963	399000	360653	90.3	254181	63.7	70.4
1964	408000	361370	88.5	252668	61.9	69.9
1965	450000	399340	88.7	298163	66.2	74.6
1966	460000	391042	85.0	270202	58.7	69.0
1967	478000	404159	84.5	312262	65.3	77.2
1968	487000	424983	87.2	318747	65.4	75.0
1969	496000	450080	90.7	329161	66.3	73.1
1970	546000	482432	88.3	365024	66.8	75.6

[1] This total is based on classified and non-classified items and includes the larger USA total from 1965 onwards

[2] These values will be distorted by gaps in the data collection and are not individually comparable

TABLE 11

SUMMARY OF GROWTH DATA: WORLD, TOP 15 AND TOP 12 PUBLISHERS

Sample	Classes (UDC)	Linear regression coefficient: Intercept (α)	Linear regression coefficient: Slope (β)	Time period	Overall percentage change in annual production	Size in 1970	Projected size in: 1975	1980	1985
ALL TITLES									
WORLD		171.3	18.081	1951-1970	213.0	545000	68000	76000	860000
WORLD		338.9	17.1	1960-1970	50.0	545000	640000	73000	820000
TOP 15		285.1	16.49	1960-1970	55.0	182000	580000	670000	760000
TOP 12		199.748	9.815	1960-1970	67.0	365000	440000	520000	600000
'FUNCTIONAL'									
WORLD		277.999	16.073	1960-1970	48.0	452000	540000	630000	720000
TOP 15		211.548	15.045	1960-1970	56.0	389000	480000	560000	640000
TOP 12		143.348	12.836	1960-1970	85.0	297000	370000	440000	510000
'NON-FUNCTIONAL'									
WORLD		74.533	1.5212	1961-1970	24.0	94000	99000	108000	117000
TOP 15		73.253	1.473	1960-1970	24.0	93000	98000	106000	114000
TOP 12		51.729	1.227	1960-1970	33.0	68000	74000	81000	88000
SOCIAL SCIENCES									
WORLD	3,9	85.227	4.655	1961-1970	55.0	137000	165000	190000	215000
WORLD	3	58.667	3.412	1961-1970	36.0	105000	131000	155000	179000
TOP 15	3,9	78.743	4.693	1960-1970	65.0	134000	160000	187000	214000
TOP 15	3	58.343	3.564	1960-1970	43.0	102000	122000	142000	162000
TOP 12	3,9	50.52	4.039	1960-1970	87.0	100000	123000	145000	167000
TOP 12	3	37.218	3.1	1960-1970	49.0	77000	92000	109000	127000
PURE & APPLIED SCIENCES									
WORLD	5	19.187	1.477	1961-1970	55.0	33000	42000	49000	57000
WORLD	6	72.193	1.603	1961-1970	25.0	91000	96000	104000	112000
WORLD	5,6	88.936	3.539	1961-1970	32.0	124000	148000	168000	188000
TOP 15	5	18.38	1.37	1960-1970	56.0	32000	41000	48000	56000
TOP 15	6	67.92	1.98	1960-1970	29.0	91000	103000	114000	125000
TOP 15	5,6	86.089	3.364	1960-1970	36.0	123000	146000	165000	185000
TOP 12	5	13.203	1.005	1960-1970	52.0	23000	30000	36000	42000
TOP 12	6	52.166	1.311	1960-1970	22.0	67000	76000	83000	10000
TOP 12	5,6	61.456	2.818	1960-1970	54.0	91000	110000	125000	142000
HUMANITIES									
WORLD	1,2,8	92.063	2.583	1961-1970	27.0	122000	135000	148000	161000
WORLD	1,2,8,9	112.867	3.897	1961-1970	33.0	134000	153000	197000	218000
TOP 15	1,2,8	89.231	2.477	1960-1970	29.0	120000	135000	143000	150000
TOP 15	1,2,8,9	109.908	3.182	1960-1970	32.0	131000	174000	195000	213000
TOP 12	1,2,8	61.666	2.001	1960-1970	36.0	81000	98000	109000	120000
TOP 12	1,2,8,9	75.091	[illegible]	1960-1970	35.0	110000	125000	140000	155000

Source : Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8.

TABLE 12

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL CHANGE 1951 - 1970

(INDEX NUMBERS)

Year	Number of titles per year	Difference per year from base[1]	Index number
1951	174000	-	100
1952	175000	1000	100.6
1953	233000	58000	133.3
1954	231000	56000	132.2
1955	285000	111000	163.8
1956	-	-	-
1957	315000	141000	181.0
1958	323000	149000	185.6
1959	332000	158000	190.8
1960	364000	190000	209.2
1961	380000	206000	218.4
1962	388000	214000	223.0
1963	399000	225000	229.3
1964	408000	234000	234.5
1965	450000	276000	238.6
1966	460000	286000	264.4
1967	478000	304000	274.7
1968	487000	313000	279.9
1969	496000	322000	285.1
1970	546000	372000	313.8

Source: Table 1

[1] Base = 100 at 1951

TABLE 13

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL CHANGE (INDEX NUMBERS)

Year	Number of titles per year	Difference per year from base [1]	Index number
1960	364000	-	100
1961	380000	16000	104.4
1962	388000	24000	106.6
1963	399000	35000	109.6
1964	408000	44000	112.1
1965	450000	86000	123.6
1966	460000	96000	126.4
1967	478000	114000	131.3
1968	487000	123000	133.8
1969	496000	132000	136.3
1970	546000	182000	150.0

Source: Table 1

[1] Base = 100 at 1960

TABLE 14

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 45 PRODUCERS (1969): ANNUAL CHANGE (INDEX NUMBERS)

Year	Number of titles per year	Difference per year from base [1]	Index number
1960	311000	-	100
1961	312000	1000	100.3
1962	328000	17000	105.5
1963	361000	50000	116.1
1964	361000	50000	116.1
1965	399000	88000	128.3
1966	391000	80000	125.7
1967	404000	93000	129.9
1968	425000	114000	136.7
1969	450000	139000	144.7
1970	482000	171000	155.0

Source: Table 2

[1] Base = 100 at 1960

TABLE 15

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1969): ANNUAL CHANGE (INDEX NUMBERS)

Year	Number of titles per year	Difference per year from base [1]	Index number
1960	217000	-	100
1961	222000	5000	102.3
1962	235000	18000	108.3
1963	254000	37000	117.1
1964	253000	36000	116.6
1965	298000	79000	136.4
1966	270000	53000	124.4
1967	312000	95000	143.8
1968	319000	102000	147.0
1969	329000	112000	151.6
1970	365000	148000	168.2

Source: Table 3

[1] Base = 100 at 1960

TABLE 16

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Annual percentage change classes 0-9	Number of extra titles per year	Annual percentage change (excluding class 8)	Number of extra titles per year	Annual percentage change class 8	Number of extra titles per year	Number of countries in annual sample
1951	-		)				
1952	0.6	1000	)				
1953	33.1	58000	)				
1954	-0.9	-2000	)				
1955	23.4	54000	) Data not	Data not	Data not	Data not	Data not
1956	-	-	) collected	collected	collected	collected	collected
1957	-	-	)				
1958	2.5	8000	)				
1959	2.8	9000	)				
1960	9.6	32000	)				
1961	4.4	16000	-	-	-	-	-
1962	2.1	8000	3.5	10600	-3.4	2500	-
1963	2.8	11000	0.1	400	14.4	10600	63
1964	1.8	9000	4.1	15000	-4.8	-4000	62
1965	10.3	42000	12.4	41000	1.6	1300	63
1966	2.2	10000	1.6	6000	5.1	4200	67
1967	3.9	18000	4.2	16000	2.5	2200	72
1968	1.9	9000	2.9	11000	-2.8	-2400	65
1969	1.8	9000	3.1	13000	-3.9	-3400	61
1970	10.1	50000	9.1	37000	15.0	12300	62

Source: Table 1

TABLE 17

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 45 PRODUCERS (1969): ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Annual percentage change classes 0-9	Number of extra titles per year	Annual percentage change (excluding class 8)	Number of extra titles per year	Annual percentage change class 8	Number of extra titles per year
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	0.3	1000	-0.2	-500	2.1	1600
1962	5.5	17600	6.1	15000	3.4	2600
1963	6.8	23000	7.0	18100	6.1	4800
1964	0.4	2000	1.9	6000	-4.7	-3900
1965	11.4	41000	14.5	41000	0.4	300
1966	-3.0	-12000	-6.1	-20000	9.9	7900
1967	7.7	31000	10.6	32000	-2.2	-1900
1968	2.8	12000	4.3	15000	-3.0	-2600
1969	-10.3	-45000	-13.7	-49000	3.9	3200
1970	26.5	103000	31.7	97000	7.9	6800

Source: Table 2

TABLE 18

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1969):
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE

Year	Annual percentage change classes0-9	Number of extra titles per year	Annual percentage change (excluding class 8)	Number of extra titles per year	Annual percentage change class 8	Number of extra titles per year
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	2.4	5200	2.9	4800	0.8	400
1962	5.7	12700	2.1	3600	17.3	9100
1963	8.0	18800	13.0	22400	-5.8	-3600
1964	-0.6	-2000	1.3	2000	-7.4	-4300
1965	18.1	45000	22.1	44000	3.2	1700
1966	-9.4	-28000	-15.2	-37000	15.2	8400
1967	15.5	42000	21.5	44000	-2.9	-1900
1968	2.3	7000	3.1	8000	-0.7	-500
1969	3.2	10000	3.9	10000	0.4	300
1970	11.0	37000	11.1	29000	10.7	6600

Source: Table 3

TABLE 19

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL CHANGE 1961-1970
(INDEX NUMBERS)

Year	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All classes
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	90.9	104.9	86.8	108.0	88.1	90.8	98.0	107.6	96.6	95.7	98.7
1963	126.6	119.1	112.0	128.3	99.4	105.4	106.4	105.1	110.5	102.2	112.5
1964	127.4	125.3	124.2	113.1	133.3	127.7	105.5	124.5	105.2	125.6	113.8
1965	130.6	136.1	112.3	116.0	141.3	142.6	112.5	119.7	106.8	125.6	117.2
1966	126.0	137.2	109.7	122.7	146.3	147.6	112.5	122.5	112.3	123.2	120.2
1967	128.6	154.0	117.4	127.4	143.7	142.6	113.5	125.4	115.1	132.4	123.1
1968	123.7	148.7	114.6	135.3	140.0	145.3	117.0	127.1	111.3	137.4	124.8
1969	137.4	162.4	123.1	143.1	145.1	146.4	121.0	141.7	116.5	138.2	130.8
1970	128.2	184.5	126.2	158.4	151.9	154.6	125.9	155.1	123.8	144.3	139.0

Source: Table 4

TABLE 20

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 15 PRODUCERS (1969): ANNUAL CHANGE 1960-1970 (INDEX NUMBERS)

Year	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All classes
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	114.6	97.6	101.4	106.1	94.3	108.1	99.9	75.6	98.2	98.8	99.7
1962	112.6	107.8	101.1	122.3	83.1	101.5	101.1	83.2	102.3	100.2	103.9
1963	156.6	123.4	122.1	149.1	97.6	117.6	112.1	81.3	110.3	109.8	118.1
1964	147.0	122.3	127.5	129.5	128.5	137.0	109.3	90.3	104.9	125.4	116.4
1965	156.5	138.7	121.2	130.9	144.3	155.5	116.1	93.9	108.8	146.2	122.9
1966	155.0	143.2	118.3	140.5	134.1	161.0	116.0	95.8	117.7	131.5	125.9
1967	154.2	147.4	115.9	140.4	111.5	145.5	116.2	94.2	110.6	128.9	122.1
1968	155.2	149.8	119.8	152.4	133.1	156.8	119.5	96.4	111.7	143.5	128.7
1969	166.5	162.6	128.7	159.7	136.5	158.2	123.6	107.4	118.1	143.3	134.2
1970	158.4	184.0	129.7	175.3	142.6	166.0	128.8	117.8	125.0	145.6	141.6

Source: Table 6

TABLE 21

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1969): ANNUAL CHANGE 1960-1970 (INDEX NUMBERS)

Year	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All classes
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	131.1	98.7	100.4	104.4	96.3	102.0	98.7	95.0	100.8	101.5	101.3
1962	131.5	113.2	110.1	124.9	81.0	95.8	97.9	110.9	103.9	104.2	106.4
1963	117.6	125.2	123.6	150.3	100.3	113.9	109.1	102.5	111.4	110.7	119.6
1964	161.8	122.1	112.3	129.2	127.3	134.6	105.6	111.0	103.1	126.1	115.7
1965	179.6	142.2	122.2	137.0	129.5	152.2	115.6	124.5	106.4	160.5	126.1
1966	165.9	148.6	114.6	146.4	131.6	158.0	113.0	121.3	122.6	141.5	129.7
1967	192.2	160.6	122.8	153.2	138.5	141.9	115.0	124.6	119.0	141.4	131.1
1968	192.1	159.4	126.2	162.1	136.5	156.0	116.0	131.9	118.1	149.4	134.7
1969	189.9	140.1	123.4	170.2	141.4	151.0	118.2	136.5	118.6	146.5	136.2
1970	196.0	191.8	136.8	198.3	143.9	161.1	123.9	158.9	131.4	157.9	150.5

Source: Table 8

TABLE 22

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE [1]

BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

Year	Class % Change										All classes
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-9.0	4.9	-13.2	8.0	-11.9	-9.2	-2.0	7.6	-3.4	-4.2	-1.3
1963	39.2	13.5	29.0	18.8	12.8	16.2	8.6	-2.3	14.3	6.7	14.0
1964	0.6	5.2	10.9	-11.9	34.1	21.1	-0.8	18.4	-4.8	22.8	1.1
1965	2.5	8.1	-9.6	2.5	6.0	11.7	6.6	-3.8	1.5	0.3	3.0
1966	-3.5	0.8	-2.3	5.8	3.2	3.5	0.0	2.4	5.6	-0.3	2.6
1967	2.1	12.2	7.0	3.8	-1.6	-3.3	0.9	2.3	2.5	5.8	2.4
1968	-3.8	-3.4	-2.4	6.2	-2.4	2.6	3.1	1.8	-3.4	3.8	1.4
1969	11.1	9.2	7.4	5.7	3.6	0.1	3.4	11.5	4.7	0.6	4.7
1970	-6.7	13.6	2.5	10.7	4.7	5.6	4.0	9.4	6.3	4.3	6.3

Source: Table 4

[1] Subject classified data.

TABLE 23

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 45 PRODUCERS (969):
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE BY SUBJECT

Year	Class % Change										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All classes[1]
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	14.6	-2.4	5.2	6.9	-3.4	10.9	0.8	-23.1	-1.4	12.6	-6.3
1962	-1.7	10.5	-3.9	14.3	-13.9	-8.4	0.1	8.2	3.8	11.0	4.2
1963	39.1	14.3	20.7	21.8	17.4	15.7	10.8	-2-2	7.8	9.5	-13.6
1964	-6.1	-0.8	4.4	-13.1	31.6	16.5	-2.4	11.0	-4.9	14.2	-1.4
1965	6.4	13.4	-4.9	1.1	12.3	13.5	6.1	3.9	3.7	16.6	5.7
1966	-0.9	3.2	-2.3	7.3	-7.1	3.5	0.0	2.0	8.1	-10.1	2.4
1967	-0.5	2.9	-2.0	-0.1	-16.8	-9.6	0.2	-1.7	-5.9	-1.9	-3.0
1968	0.6	1.6	3.3	8.5	19.4	7.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	11.3	5.4
1969	7.2	8.5	7.4	4.8	2.5	0.8	3.4	11.2	4.5	-0.1	4.3
1970	-4.8	13.1	0.8	9.8	4.4	4.9	4.2	9.7	5.7	1.6	5.8

Source: Table 9

[1] Subject classified data only

TABLE 24

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1969):
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE BY SUBJECT

Year	Class % Change										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All classes[1]
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1961	31.0	-3.1	0.4	4.4	-3.7	2.0	-1.3	-5.0	0.8	1.5	1.3
1962	0.3	14.7	9.6	19.6	-15.9	-6.1	-0.8	16.7	3.1	2.7	5.1
1963	35.0	10.5	12.3	20.3	23.8	18.9	11.4	-7.6	7.2	6.3	12.4
1964	-8.8	-2.4	-9.1	-14.0	27.0	18.2	-3.1	8.3	-7.4	13.9	-3.2
1965	11.0	16.4	8.8	6.0	1.6	13.0	9.4	12.1	3.2	27.2	9.0
1966	-7.6	4.5	-6.2	6.8	1.6	3.8	-2.1	-2.5	15.2	-11.8	2.8
1967	15.9	8.0	7.2	4.6	5.2	-10.1	1.6	2.6	-2.9	-0.1	1.1
1968	0.0	-0.7	2.7	5.8	-1.5	9.8	0.8	5.8	-0.7	5.6	2.8
1969	-1-1	-12.1	-2.1	5.0	3.6	-3.1	1.9	3.5	0.4	-1.9	1.1
1970	3.2	36.9	10.7	16.4	1.7	6.6	4.8	16.3	10.7	7.7	10.5

Source: Table 8

[1] Subject classified data only

TABLE 25

SUMMARY OF GROWTH DATA

FOR MAIN BOOK PRODUCERS

Country/Class	Time period	Linear regression coefficient: Intercept (α)	Linear regression coefficient: Slope (β)	Overall percentage change in annual production	Size in 1970	Projected size in: 1975	1980	1985
USSR								
3	1960-70	14.115	0.4	33.0	19300	21500	23500	25500
5	1960-70	4.298	0.229	28.7	6600	9000	10500	12000
5/6	1960-70	39.783	-0.127	- 0.8	11600	No growth indicated		
3/9	1960-70	16.398	0.373	27.9	21300	23000	25500	28000
'Functional'	1960-70	64.294	0.345	6.2	71000	70500	72500	74500
All titles	1960-70	76.020	0.027	- 3.7	78900	No growth indicated		
USA								
3	1960-70	1.320	0.502	130.7	8400	10500	13200	15000
5	1960-70	1.568	0.111	131.3	2500	3600	4300	5000
5/6	1960-70	3.725	0.316	130.6	6800	9200	10900	12600
3/9	1960-70	1.359	0.389	241.7	12600	14000	17500	21000
'Functional'	1960-70	11.174	1.218	182.5	27200	33000	40000	47000
All titles	1960-70	17.813	1.269	193.9	35400	40000	47000	54000
UK								
3	1960-70	3.308	0.188	76.7	6000	6700	7800	8900
5	1960-70	1.713	0.155	78.7	3400	4400	5300	6200
5/6	1960-70	5.418	0.282	44.2	8300	10400	12000	13600
3/9	1960-70	5.358	0.328	96.8	9900	12100	14300	16500
'Functional'	1960-70	14.230	0.914	57.7	24400	30500	35500	40500
All titles	1960-70	22.169	0.967	40.6	33400	39500	44500	49500
GERMANY (Federal Republic)								
3	1960-70	3.734	0.637	170.6	13800	15500	19000	21500
5	1960-70	0.756	0.148	115.1	2600	3400	4200	5000
5/6	1960-70	2.316	0.32	88.2	7100	8000	9800	11600
3/9	1960-70	5.480	0.797	154.3	17500	19500	24000	28500
'Functional'	1960-70	11.818	1.301	129.5	36200	33000	39500	45000
All titles	1960-70	16.490	1.782	115.0	45400	48500	58500	68500
FRANCE								
3	1960-70	3.833	3.763	319.0	5100	7100	9200	11300
5	1960-70	0.844	0.088	63.6	1200	2400	2900	3400
5/6	1960-70	1.008	0.447	184.5	4100	9000	11500	14000
3/9	1960-70	1.635	0.463	166.5	7100	9900	12500	15000
'Functional'	1960-70	5.756	1.039	123.4	17100	24000	30000	36000
All titles	1960-70	0.887	1.172	93.1	22900	30500	37000	43500
JAPAN								
3	1960-70	1.887	0.217	74.7	7100	8800	10100	11400
5	1960-70	0.543	0.156	155.4	2100	3400	4300	5200
5/6	1960-70	2.601	0.53	106.0	7800	12100	15100	18100
3/9	1960-70	5.733	0.394	82.6	9500	13000	15000	17000
'Functional'	1960-70	11.613	1.21	89.2	23600	33000	40000	47000
All titles	1960-70	20.653	1.024	32.0	31200	39000	44500	50000

Source: Tables 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41.

TABLE 25

USSR BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	1679	-	-	9459	1497	3736	28629	1967	6449	-	54732	48283
1960	2242	612	403	14403	2026	5061	36931	2872	9253	2261	76064	66811
1961	2239	577	355	14026	2036	5004	37073	2361	8581	1747	73999	65418
1962[1]	1663	482	319	15876	443	3378	34619	2450	8083	1238	79140	60468
1963	1759	630	391	19456	1228	5082	36588	2443	8567	1455	77599	69032
1964[1]	1891	577	285	15472	2425	5951	34999	2477	8765	2269	78204	66346
1965	1970	730	303	16009	2267	6223	35714	2519	8341	2025	76101	67760
1966	2006	727	243	15546	2144	6282	33172	2530	8313	2014	72977	64664
1967	2322	758	214	16878	2004	6026	33247	2409	7933	2290	74081	66148
1968	2307	811	194	17628	2126	6526	33061	2467	8504	2099	75723	67219
1969	2140	811	179	18040	2152	6384	32503	2408	8172	1822	74611	66439
1970	2323	850	170	19278	2273	6564	35087	2363	7949	2042	78899	70950

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

[1] Annual total includes some non-classified items; actual row total is 68551 or 64468 excluding class 8 for 1961 and 75111 or 66346 excluding class 8 for 1964.

TABLE 27

USSR BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-0.1	-5.8	-11.9	-2.6	0.5	-1.1	0.4	-17.8	-7.3	-22.7
1962	-25.7	-16.5	-10.1	13.2	-78.3	-32.5	-6.6	3.8	-5.8	-29.1
1963	5.8	30.7	22.6	22.6	177.2	50.5	5.7	-0.3	6.0	17.6
1964	7.5	-8.4	27.1	-20.5	97.5	17 1	-4.4	1.4	2.3	56.0
1965	4.2	26.5	6.3	3.5	-6.5	4.6	2.1	1.7	-4.8	-10.8
1966	1.8	-0.4	-19.8	-2.9	-5.4	1.0	-7.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.5
1967	15.8	4.3	-11.9	8.6	6.5	-4.1	0.2	-4.8	-4.6	13.7
1968	-0.6	7.0	-9.3	4.4	6.1	8.3	-0.6	2.4	7.2	-8.3
1969	-7.2	0.0	-7.7	2.3	1.2	-2.2	-1.7	-2.4	3.9	-13.2
1970	8.6	4.8	-5.0	6.9	5.6	2.8	8.0	-1.9	-2.7	12.1

Source: Table 26.

TABLE 28

USSR BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	3.1	-	-	17.2	2.7	6.8	52.3	3.5	11.7	-
1960	2.9	0.8	0.5	18.9	2.6	6.6	48.5	3.7	12.1	2.9
1961	3.0	0.7	0.4	18.9	2.7	6.7	50.0	3.1	11.5	2.3
1962	2.1	0.6	0.4	20.0	0.5	4.2	43.7	3.0	10.2	1.5
1963	2.2	0.8	0.5	25.1	1.5	6.5	47.1	3.1	11.0	1.8
1964	2.4	0.7	0.3	19.7	3.1	7.6	44.7	3.1	11.2	2.9
1965	2.5	0.9	0.3	21.0	2.9	8.1	46.9	3.3	10.9	2.6
1966	2.7	0.9	0.3	21.3	2.9	8.6	45.4	3.4	11.3	2.7
1967	3.1	1.0	0.2	22.7	2.7	8.1	44.8	3.2	10.7	3.0
1968	3.0	1.0	0.2	23.2	2.8	8.6	43.6	3.2	11.2	2.7
1969	2.8	1.0	0.2	24.1	2.8	8.5	43.5	3.2	10.9	2.4
1970	2.9	1.1	0.2	24.4	2.9	8.3	44.5	3.0	10.1	2.6

Source: Table 26

TABLE 29

USA BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES.

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total post-1965	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1955	387	314	849	1099	168	801	1746	650	4711	1864	12589	-	7878
1960	282	480	1104	1496	228	1089	1876	854	5393	2210	15012	-	9619
1961	275	565	1290	2403	307	1494	2329	1219	5759	2419	18060	-	12301
1962	349	653	1455	3057	332	1743	2789	1390	7259	2874	21901	-	14642
1963	577	719	1783	3811	488	2211	3285	1569	8200	3141	25734	-	17584
1964	551	768	1909	5012	817	2943	3581	1806	7325	3739	28451	-	21126
1965	985	979	1972	4796	550	2651	3593	2014	7531	3524	28595	54378	21064
1966	675	915	2002	5233	812	3216	4097	2081	7522	3497	30050	58517	22528
1967	576	884	2042	5352	570	2567	3799	2047	6634	2149	26620	58877	19986
1968	746	954	1804	5704	489	2035	3718	2025	5999	2910	26384	59247	20385
1969	641	779	1414	4932	402	2381	3590	2078	4550	2614	23381	62083	18831
1970	935	1348	2019	8373	492	2519	4318	2876	8246	4289	35115	79530	27169

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

[1] Includes government publication and theses.

TABLE 30

USA BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-2.5	17.7	16.8	60.6	34.6	37.2	24.1	42.7	6.8	9.5
1962	26.9	15.6	12.8	27.2	8.1	16.6	19.8	14.0	26.0	18.8
1963	65.3	10.1	22.5	24.6	47.0	26.9	17.8	12.9	13.0	9.3
1964	-4.5	6.8	7.1	31.5	67.4	33.1	9.0	15.1	-10.7	19.0
1965	78.8	27.5	3.3	-4.3	-32.7	-9.9	0.3	11.5	2.8	-5.8
1966	-31.5	-6.5	1.5	9.1	47.6	21.3	14.0	3.3	-0.1	-0.8
1967	-14.7	-3.4	2.0	2.3	-29.	-20.2	-7.3	-1.6	-11.8	-38.5
1968	29.5	7.9	-11.7	6.6	-14.2	-20.7	-2.1	-1.1	-9.6	35.4
1969	-14.0	-18.3	-21.6	-13.5	-17.8	17.0	-3.4	2.6	-24.2	-10.2
1970	45.9	73.0	42.8	69.8	22.4	5.8	20.3	38.4	81.2	64.1

Source: Table 29

TABLE 31

USA BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	3.1	2.5	6.7	8.7	1.3	6.4	13.9	5.2	37.4	14.8
1960	1.9	3.2	7.4	10.0	1.5	7.3	12.5	5.7	35.9	14.7
1961	1.5	3.1	7.1	13.3	1.7	8.3	12.9	6.7	31.9	13.4
1962	1.6	3.0	6.6	14.0	1.5	8.0	12.7	6.3	33.1	13.1
1963	2.2	2.8	6.9	14.8	1.9	8.6	12.7	6.1	31.8	12.2
1964	1.9	2.7	6.7	17.6	2.9	10.3	12.6	6.3	25.7	13.1
1965*	3.4	3.4	6.9	16.8	1.9	9.3	12.6	7.0	26.3	12.3
1966*	2.2	3.0	6.7	17.4	2.7	10.7	13.6	6.9	25.0	11.6
1967*	2.1	3.3	7.7	20.1	2.1	9.6	14.3	7.7	24.9	8.0
1968*	2.8	3.6	6.8	21.6	1.9	7.7	14.1	7.7	22.7	11.0
1969*	2.7	3.3	6.0	21.1	1.7	10.2	15.4	8.9	19.4	11.2
1970	2.6	3.8	5.7	23.6	1.4	7.1	12.2	8.1	23.3	12.1

Source: Table 29

* Data based on original pre-1965 counting criteria.

TABLE 32

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY BOOK PRODUCTION BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	535	314	1016	4631	351	1047	2346	789	4073	1478	16660	12587
1960 [1]	641	462	1510	5082	701	1188	2581	1157	5931	1791	21103	15772
1961	2080	495	1438	6012	662	1058	1859	1100	5294	1879	21877	16583
1962	1696	544	1595	5892	671	1014	1834	1284	4957	1994	21481	16524
1963 [1]	2144	586	1693	6867	824	1283	2009	1377	5238	2195	24214	18976
1964	2200	596	1700	6657	816	1376	2091	1377	5864	2527	25204	19340
1965 [1]	1956	629	1659	6767	883	1668	2683	1555	5594	2600	25996	20402
1966	1983	565	1179	5513	865	1464	2205	1243	5462	2241	22720	17258
1967	2182	829	1474	8288	1143	1963	2749	1644	6328	2924	29524	23196
1968	2231	834	1807	9350	1488	1994	2778	1719	4989	3033	30223	25234
1969	2058	861	1927	9502	1635	2274	3250	1997	6912	3038	33454	26542
1970	3286	1023	2822	13754	1811	2555	4540	2682	9175	3721	45369	36194

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, Table 5.2

[1] Annual totals include some non-classified items.

TABLE 33

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960										
1961	224.9	7.1	-4.8	18.3	-5.6	-10.9	-28.0	-4.9	10.7	4.9
1962	-18.5	9.9	10.9	2.0	1.4	-4.2	-1.3	16.7	6.4	6.1
1963	26.4	7.7	6.1	16.5	22.8	26.5	9.5	7.2	5.7	10.1
1964	2.6	1.7	0.4	-3.0	-1.0	7.2	4.1	0.0	12.0	15.1
1965	11.1	5.5	2.5	1.7	8.2	21.2	28.3	12.9	-4.6	2.9
1966	1.4	-10.2	-28.9	-18.5	-2.0	-13.9	-17.8	-20.1	-2.4	-13.8
1967	10.0	46.7	25.0	50.3	32.1	34.1	24.7	32.3	15.9	30.5
1968	2.2	0.1	22.6	12.8	30.2	1.6	1.0	4.6	-21.1	3.7
1969	-7.8	3.2	6.6	1.6	9.9	14.0	17.0	16.2	38.5	0.2
1970	59.7	18.8	46.4	44.7	10.8	12.4	39.7	34.3	32.7	22.5

Source Table 32.

TABLE 34

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	3.2	1.9	6.1	27.8	2.1	6.3	14.1	4.7	24.4	8.8
1960	3.3	2.2	7.2	24.1	3.3	5.6	12.2	5.4	28.1	8.5
1961	9.5	2.3	6.6	27.5	3.0	4.8	8.5	5.0	24.2	8.6
1962	7.9	2.6	7.4	27.4	3.1	4.7	8.5	6.0	23.1	9.3
1963	8.6	2.4	7.0	28.4	3.4	5.3	8.3	5.7	21.6	9.0
1964	8.7	2.4	6.7	26.4	3.2	5.5	8.3	5.5	23.3	10.0
1965	7.5	2.4	6.4	26.0	3.4	6.4	10.3	6.0	21.5	10.0
1966	8.7	2.5	5.2	24.2	3.8	6.4	9.7	5.5	24.0	9.9
1967	7.4	2.8	4.9	28.0	3.8	6.6	9.3	5.5	21.4	9.9
1968	7.3	2.7	5.9	30.9	4.9	6.5	9.1	5.6	16.5	10.0
1969	6.1	2.5	5.7	28.4	4.8	6.7	9.7	5.9	20.6	9.0
1970	7.2	2.3	6.2	30.3	4.0	5.6	10.0	5.9	20.2	8.2

Source: Table 32.

TABLE 35

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES.

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	99	369	1074	3105	807	1205	3172	1165	6967	1999	19962	12995
1960	83	457	1314	3400	734	1879	3882	1173	8316	2545	23783	15467
1961	65	541	1443	4071	648	1901	4024	1307	8615	2278	24893	16278
1962	58	585	1373	4327	687	2074	4067	1363	8077	2468	25079	17002
1963	96	563	1470	4495	659	2048	4089	1566	8600	2437	26023	17423
1964	333	581	1573	4163	621	2659	4326	1691	7348	2828	26123	18775
1965	339	582	1341	4070	759	3062	4376	1790	6847	3148	26314	19467
1966	408	69[illegible]	1413	4164	642	3110	4821	1927	8263	3350	28789	20526
1967	452	713	1491	4485	950	2689	4912	2029	8230	3613	29564	21334
1968	515	737	1438	5004	599	3119	4784	2424	8838	3914	31372	22534
1969	586	836	1250	5526	604	3072	5149	2595	8858	3845	32321	23463
1970	603	987	1341	6009	553	3359	4950	2676	9055	3908	33441	24386

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

TABLE 36

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-21.7	18.4	9.8	19.7	-11.7	1.2	3.7	11.4	3.6	-10.5
1962	-10.8	8.1	-4.9	6.3	6.0	9.1	1.1	4.3	-6.2	8.3
1963	65.5	-3.8	7.1	3.9	-4.1	-1.3	0.5	14.9	6.5	-1.3
1964	246.9	3.2	7.0	7.4	-5.8	29.8	5.8	8.0	-14.6	16.0
1965	1.8	0.2	14.7	-2.2	22.2	15.2	1.2	5.9	- 6.8	11.3
1966	20.4	18.7	5.4	2.2	-15.4	1.6	10.2	7.7	20.7	6.4
1967	10.8	3.2	5.5	7.7	48.0	-13.5	1.9	5.3	-0.4	7.9
1968	13.9	3.4	-3.6	11.6	-36.9	16.0	-2.6	19.5	7.4	8.3
1969	13.8	13.4	-13.1	10.4	0.8	- 1.5	7.6	7.1	0.2	-1.8
1970	2.9	18.1	7.3	8.7	-8.4	9.3	-3.9	3.1	2.2	1.6

Source: Table 35.

TABLE 37

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	0.5	1.8	5.4	15.6	4.0	6.0	15.9	5.8	34.9	10.0
1960	0.3	1.9	5.5	14.3	3.1	7.9	16.3	4.9	35.0	10.7
1961	0.3	2.2	5.8	16.4	2.6	7.6	16.2	5.3	34.6	9. 2
1962	0.2	2.3	5.5	17.3	2.7	8.3	16.2	5.4	32.2	9.8
1963	0.4	2.2	5.6	17.3	2.5	7.9	15.7	6.0	33.0	9.4
1964	1.3	2.2	6.0	15.9	2.4	10.2	16.6	6.5	28.1	10.8
1965	1.3	2.2	5.0	15.5	2.9	11.6	16.6	6.8	26.0	12.0
1966	1.4	2.4	4.9	14.5	2.2	10.8	16.7	6.7	28.7	11.6
1967	1.5	2.4	5.0	15.2	3.2	9.1	16.6	6.9	27.8	12.2
1968	1.6	2.3	4.6	16.0	1.9	9.9	15.2	7.7	28.2	12.5
1969	1.8	2.6	3.9	17.1	1.9	9.5	15.9	8.0	27.4	11.9
1970	1.8	3.0	4.0	18.0	1.7	10.0	14.8	8.0	27.0	11.7

Source: Table 35.

TABLE 38

JAPAN BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	405	646	358	2575	703	767	2945	1127	5815	866	21653	15838
1960	386	636	470	4062	851	823	2969	1141	5705	1155	23682	12493
1961	382	567	423	3447	790	739	2902	1407	5015	1152	24223	11809
1962	373	573	465	8414	761	684	3068	1389	5063	1220	22010	16947
1963	389	675	444	8865	832	805	3029	1471	5138	1249	22897	17759
1964	481	715	439	3887	1572	1736	3448	1762	6876	1836	24049	17173
1965	499	257	470	4132	1702	1912	3454	1817	7522	1932	24203	16681
1966	728	743	505	7782	1538	1930	4940	1950	7888	2447	30451	22563
1967	750	887	527	6555	1456	1942	5680	1834	7879	2517	30027	22148
1968	871	911	568	7031	1290	2005	6044	2046	7762	2558	31086	23324
1969	763	895	521	6939	1239	1799	5856	2406	8014	2517	31009	22995
1970	835	896	582	7098	1217	2102	5709	2766	7617	2427	31249	23632

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

TABLE 39

JAPAN BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	-1.0	-10.8	-11.3	-15.1	-7.2	-10.2	-2.3	23.3	-12.1	-0.3
1962	-2.4	1.1	9.9	144.1	-3.7	-7.4	5.7	-1.3	1.0	5.9
1963	4.3	17.8	-4.5	5.4	9.3	17.7	-1.3	5.9	1.5	2.4
1964	23.7	5.9	-1.1	-56.2	88.9	115.9	13.8	19.8	33.8	47.0
1965	3.7	5.9	7.1	6.3	8.3	0.2	3.1	9.4	5.2	5.2
1966	45.9	-1.8	7.4	88.4	-9.6	0.9	43.2	7.3	4.9	26.6
1967	3.0	19.4	4.4	-15.8	-5.3	0.6	15.0	-5.9	-0.1	2.9
1968	16.1	2.7	7.8	7.3	-11.4	3.2	6.4	11.6	-1.5	1.6
1969	-12.4	-1.8	8.3	-1.3	0.7	-10.3	-3.1	17.6	3.2	-1.6
1970	9.4	0.1	11.7	2.3	-6.3	16.8	-2.5	15.0	-5.0	-3.6

Source: Table 38.

TABLE 40

JAPAN BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	1.8	2.9	1.6	11.8	3.2	3.5	13.6	5.2	26.8	3.9
1960	1.6	2.6	1.9	17.1	3.5	3.4	12.5	4.8	24.0	4.8
1961	1.5	2.3	1.7	14.2	3.2	3.0	11.9	5.8	20.7	4.7
1962	1.6	2.6	2.1	38.2	3.4	3.1	13.9	6.3	23.0	5.5
1963	1.6	2.9	1.9	38.7	3.6	3.5	13.2	6.4	22.4	5.4
1964	2.0	2.9	1.8	16.1	6.5	7.2	14.3	7.3	28.5	7.6
1965	2.0	3.1	1.9	17.0	7.0	7.8	14.2	7.5	31.0	7.9
1966	2.3	2.4	1.6	25.5	5.0	6.3	16.2	6.4	25.9	8.0
1967	2.4	2.9	1.7	21.8	6.4	18.9	18.9	6.1	26.2	8.3
1968	2.8	2.9	1.8	22.6	4.1	6.4	19.4	6.5	24.9	8.2
1969	2.4	2.8	1.6	22.3	4.1	5.8	18.8	7.7	25.8	8.1
1970	2.7	2.9	1.9	22.7	3.9	6.7	18.3	8.9	24.4	7.8

Source: Table 38.

TABLE 11

FRANCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES.

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	112	481	868	1034	* [1]	918	2393	537	4157	1293	11793	7636
1960	129	529	933	1222	224	759	696	1721	4219	1440	11877	7653
1961	133	443	984	1255	* [1]	837	667	1749	4928	1709	12705	7777
1962	163	679	1080	1279	* [1]	1031	649	2282	4440	1679	13282	8842
1963	133	579	864	1586	279	922	1425	878	3604	1188	11478	7874
1964	166	569	1104	1848	345	1081	1686	1132	4057	1485	13479	9422
1965	308	674	1103	2682	967	2265	3957	1107	6653	1635	21351	14698
1966	180	625	1035	3461	527	2002	3370	1228	5243	1618	19289	14046
1967	248	657	1032	3673	378	1640	3301	1140	4936	2016	19021	14085
1968	267	568	875	2682	405	2102	3602	1032	4984	2129	18646	13662
1969	882	567	1030	4237	547	1261	4243	1329	5227	2635	21958	16731
1970	508	687	1025	5120	470	1242	2897	1303	5838	1975	22935	17097

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

[1] Included in class 8.

TABLE 42

FRANCE BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	3.1	-16.3	5.5	2.7	-	10.3	-4.2	1.6	16.8	18.7
1962	22.5	53.3	9.8	1.9	-	23.2	-2.7	30.5	-9.9	-1.8
1963	-22.5	-14.7	-20.0	24.0	-	-10.6	119.6	-61.5	-18.8	29.2
1964	24.8	-1.7	27.8	16.5	15.4	17.9	18.3	28.9	12.6	25.0
1965	85.5	18.5	0 0	45.1	180.3	108.4	134.7	-2.2	64.0	10.1
1966	41.6	-7.3	-6.2	29.0	-45.5	-11.6	-14.8	10.9	-21.2	-1.0
1967	37.7	5.1	-0.3	6.1	28.3	-18.1	2.0	7.2	-5.9	24.6
1968	7.7	13.5	-15.2	-27.0	7.1	28.2	9.1	-9.5	1.0	5.6
1969	230.3	0.0	17.7	58.0	35.0	-40.0	17.8	28.7	4.9	23.8
1970	-42.4	21.2	0.5	20.8	-14.1	-1.5	-31.7	-2.0	11.7	-25.0

Source: Table 41.

TABLE 43

FRANCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	0.9	4.1	7.2	8.8	-	7.8	20.3	4.6	35.2	11.0
1960	1.1	4.6	7.8	10.3	1.9	6.4	5.9	14.5	35.5	12.1
1961	1.0	3.5	7.7	9.9	-	6.6	5.2	13.8	38.8	13.5
1962	1.2	5.1	8.1	9.6	-	7.7	4.9	17.2	33.4	12.6
1963	1.2	5.0	7.5	13.8	2.6	8.0	12.4	7.6	31.4	10.4
1964	1.2	4.2	8.2	13.7	2.6	8.1	1.3	8.4	30.1	11.0
1965	1.4	3.2	5.2	12.6	4.5	10.6	1.9	5.2	31.1	7.7
1966	0.9	3.2	5.4	17.9	2.7	10.4	17.5	6.4	27.2	8.4
1967	1.3	3.5	5.4	19.3	2.0	8.6	17.4	6.0	26.0	10.6
1968	1.4	3.0	4.7	14.4	2.2	11.3	19.3	5.5	26.7	11.4
1969	4.1	2.6	4.7	19.3	2.5	5.7	19.3	6.1	23.8	12.0
1970	2.4	3.3	4.9	24.3	2.2	5.9	13.8	6.2	27.7	9.4

Source: Table 41.

TABLE 44

SPAIN BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES.

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	342	101	335	509	127	141	413	254	2073	517	4812	2739
1960	398	135	654	787	98	249	594	261	2342	567	6085	3743
1961	592	199	638	791	123	324	630	267	2777	568	6819	4042
1962	92	167	975	1852	205	385	1089	343	3738	710	9556	5818
1963	534	197	1416	2623	251	495	1822	451	5052	1140	13981	8929
1964	720	391	1823	3009	320	691	1775	1199	4326	1286	15540	11214
1965	1327	372	1208	2586	241	486	2260	1521	5366	1975	17342	11976
1966	773	497	1075	3007	308	766	2257	940	7672	1745	19040	11368
1967	1635	600	1424	2769	360	728	1925	875	7560	1504	19380	11820
1968	1434	388	1720	2994	458	874	2378	1142	7011	1609	20008	12997
1969	1239	428	1513	2593	642	1009	2814	1035	7463	1295	20031	12568
1970	165	425	1233	3076	769	954	3053	1311	7591	1140	19717	12126

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

TABLE 45

SPAIN BOOK PRODUCTION - ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	48.8	47.4	-2.4	0.5	25.5	30.1	6.1	2.3	18.6	0.2
1962	-84.5	-16.1	52.8	134.1	66.7	18.8	72.9	28.5	34.6	25.0
1963	82.8	18.0	45.2	41.63	22.4	28.6	67.3	31.5	35.2	60.6
1964	34.8	98.5	28.7	14.7	27.5	39.6	-2.6	165.9	-14.4	12.8
1965	84.3	-4.9	-33.7	-14.1	-24.7	-29.7	27.3	26.9	24.0	53.6
1966	-41.7	33.6	-11.0	16.3	27.8	61.7	-0.1	-38.2	43.0	-11.6
1967	111.5	20.7	32.5	-7.9	16.9	12.3	-14.7	-6.9	-1.5	-13.8
1968	-14.1	-35.3	20.8	8.1	27.2	20.1	23.5	30.5	-7.3	7.0
1969	-13.6	10.3	-12.0	-3.4	40.2	15.4	18.3	-9.4	6.4	-19.5
1970	-86.7	-0.7	-18.5	18.6	19.8	-5.5	8.5	26.6	1.7	-12.0

Source: Table 44.

TABLE 46

SPAIN BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
										%
1955	7.1	2.0	6.9	10.5	2.6	2.9	8.5	5.2	43.0	10.7
1960	6.5	2.2	10.7	12.9	1.6	4.0	9.7	4.2	38.4	9.3
1961	8.6	2.9	9.3	11.5	1.8	4.7	9.2	3.9	40.7	8.3
1962	0.9	1.7	10.2	19.3	2.1	4.0	11.3	3.5	39.1	7.4
1963	3.8	1.4	10.1	18.7	1.7	3.5	13.0	3.2	36.1	3.0
1964	4.6	2.5	11.7	19.3	2.0	4.4	11.4	7.7	27.8	3.2
1965	7.6	2.1	6.9	14.9	1.3	2.8	13.0	8.7	30.9	11.3
1966	4.0	2.6	5.6	15.7	1.6	4.0	11.8	4.9	40.2	9.1
1967	8.4	3.0	7.3	14.2	1.8	3.7	9.9	4.5	39.0	7.7
1968	7.1	1.9	8.5	14.9	2.2	14.3	11.8	5.7	35.0	8.0
1969	6.1	2.1	7.5	12.9	3.2	5.0	14.0	4.1	37.2	6.4
1970	0.8	2.1	6.3	15.6	3.9	4.8	15.5	6.6	38.5	5.8

Source: Table 44

TABLE 47

INDIA BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	6389	215	2542	1830	1479	930	1878	577	1881	838	18559	16678
1960	217	135	1034	3310	269	582	360	177	3971	686	10741	6770
1961	86	30	826	2955	187	426	67	98	3644	648	8967	5323
1962	1426	138	867	2385	165	506	853	521	3534	691	11086	7552
1963	2609	373	1132	5484	197	514	1775	304	4737	1111	18236	13499
1964	1113	228	952	4524	151	304	1121	153	2775	749	13128	10353
1965	807	286	811	4998	249	561	1440	166	2969	807	13094	10125
1966	670	306	673	4599	180	566	899	147	3220	863	12123	8903
1967	513	255	616	3624	194	564	846	137	3050	818	10617	7567
1968	257	268	707	3501	205	608	743	227	3931	966	11413	7482
1969	257	366	1082	4623	265	607	1199	197	3869	1268	13733	9864
1970	254	405	942	4797	214	630	960	232	4533	1178	14145	9612

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

TABLE 48

INDIA BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-60.4	-77.8	-20.1	-10.7	-30.5	-26.8	-85.3	-44.6	-8.2	-5.5
1962	155 81	360.0	5.0	-19.3	-11.8	18.8	1173.1	431.6	3.0	6.6
1963	83.0	170.3	30.6	129.9	19.4	1.6	108.1	-41.7	34.0	60.8
1964	-57.3	-38.9	-15.9	-17.5	-23.4	-40.9	-36.8	-49.7	-41.4	-32.6
1965	-27.5	25.4	-14.8	10.5	64.9	84.5	28.5	8.5	7.0	7.7
1966	-17.0	7.0	-7.0	8.0	-27.7	0.9	-37.6	-11.4	8.5	6.9
1967	-23.4	-16.7	-18.6	-21.2	7.8	-0.4	-5.9	-6.8	-5.3	-5.2
1968	-49.9	5.1	14.8	-3.4	5.7	7.8	12.2	65.7	28.9	18.1
1969	0 0	36.6	53.0	32.0	29.3	-0.2	61.4	-13.2	-1.6	31.3
1970	-1.2	10.7	-12.9	3.8	-19.2	3.8	-19.9	17.8	17.2	-7.1

Source: Table 47.

TABLE 49

INDIA BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	34.4	1.1	13.7	9.8	7.9	5.0	10.1	3.1	10.1	4.5
1960	2.0	1.2	9.6	30.8	2.5	5.4	3.3	1.6	36.9	6.3
1961	0.9	0.3	9.2	32.9	2.0	4.7	0.7	1.0	40.6	7.2
1962	12.8	1.2	7.8	21.5	1.4	4.5	7.6	4.6	31.8	6.2
1963	14.3	2.0	6.2	30.0	1.0	2.8	9.7	1.6	25.9	6.0
1964	8.4	1.7	7.2	34.4	1.1	2.3	8.5	1.1	21.1	5.7
1965	6.1	2.1	6.1	38.1	1.9	4.2	10.9	1.2	22.6	6.1
1966	5.5	2.5	5.5	37.9	1.4	4.6	7.4	1.2	26.5	7.1
1967	4.8	2.4	5.8	34.1	1.8	5.3	7.9	1.2	28.7	7.7
1968	2.2	2.3	6.1	30.6	1.7	5.3	6.5	1.9	34.4	8.4
1969	2.8	2.6	7.8	33.6	1.9	4.4	8.7	1.4	28.1	9.2
1970	1.8	2.9	6.7	33.9	1.5	4.5	6.8	1.6	32.0	8.3

Source: Table 47.

TABLE 50

NETHERLANDS BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

Year	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
1955	191	143	423	701	1366	1044	555	430	1031	264	7353	6322
1960[1]	174	144	322	1098	1386	1081	784	396	1133	185	7893	6760
1961	147	149	402	1250	1613	1137	619	416	2522	755	9010	6488
1962	164	259	454	1319	1833	1135	625	480	2721	684	9674	6953
1963	163	264	407	1419	1694	1102	684	481	2551	683	9448	6897
1964	145	265	545	1395	1799	1204	722	438	2761	752	10026	7265
1965	153	292	515	1253	1682	1238	899	484	2782	885	10193	7411
1966	181	312	503	1804	1775	1393	943	287	2708	676	10082	7874
1967	155	301	547	1933[2]	2243[3]	1355	1002[2]	356	2597[3]	763[2]	11262	8665
1968	208	348	537	2087[2]	2006[3]	1202	1069[2]	383	2717[3]	617[2]	11174	8457
1969	156	346	469	2090[2]	2117[3]	1404	930[2]	456	2605[3]	621	11204	8599
1970	193	415	437	2086	1983	1511	887	441	2554	652	11159	8605

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.2

1 Annual total includes some non-classified items

2 Includes geography and business

3 Includes history literature and literary criticism

TABLE 51

NETHERLANDS BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-15.5	3.5	23.4	13.8	16.4	5.2	21.0	5.1	122.6	308.1
1962	11.	73.8	12.9	5.5	13.6	-0.2	1.0	15.4	7.9	-9.4
1963	-0.6	1.9	10.4	7.5	-7.6	-2.9	9.4	0.2	-6.2	-0.1
1964	-11.0	0.4	33.9	-1.6	6.2	9.3	5.6	-8.9	8.2	10.1
1965	11.0	10.2	-5.5	-10.1	-6.5	2.8	24.5	10.5	0.8	17.7
1966	11.0	6.8	-2.3	43.9	5.5	12.5	4.9	-40.7	-2.7	-23.6
1967	-8.8	-3.5	8.7	7.1	26.4	-2.7	6.3	24.0	-4.1	12.9
1968	26.1	15.6	-1.8	7.9	-10.6	-11.3	6.7	7.6	4.6	-19.1
1969	-20.2	-0.6	-12.6	0.1	5.5	16.8	-13.0	19.1	-4.1	0.6
1970	16.3	19.9	-6.8	0.2	-6.3	7.6	4.6	-3.3	2.0	5.0

Source: Table 50.

TABLE 52

NETHERLANDS BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	2.6	1.9	5.8	9.5	18.5	14.2	7.5	5.8	14.0	3.6
1960	2.2	1.8	4.1	13.9	17.6	13.7	9.9	5.0	14.4	2.3
1961	1.6	1.7	4.5	19.9	17.9	12.6	6.9	4.6	28.0	8.4
1962	1.7	2.7	4.7	13.6	19.0	11.7	6.5	5.0	28.1	7.1
1963	1.7	2.8	4.3	15.0	17.9	11.7	7.2	5.1	27.0	7.2
1964	1.4	2.6	5.4	13.9	17.9	12.0	7.2	4.4	27.5	7.5
1965	1.6	2.9	5.1	12.3	16.5	12.1	8.8	4.7	27.3	8.7
1966	1.7	2.9	4.8	17.0	16.8	13.2	8.9	2.7	25.6	6.4
1967	1.5	2.7	4.9	17.2	19.9	12.0	8.9	3.2	23.1	6.8
1968	1.9	3.1	4.8	18.7	18.0	10.8	9.6	3.4	24.3	5.5
1969	1.5	3.1	4.2	18.7	18.9	12.5	8.3	4.1	23.3	5.5
1970	1.7	3.7	3.9	18.7	17.7	13.5	7.9	4.0	22.9	5.8

Source: Table 50.

TABLE 53

POLAND BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES.

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	269	43	54	1398	153	803	2470	242	1280	474	7199	5919
1960	230	69	93	1373	213	802	2250	279	1615	381	7305	5690
1961	213	95	112	1360	210	872	2331	285	1335	411	7224	5889
1962	213	81	99	1398	229	780	2381	270	1332	379	7162	5830
1963	233	78	126	1334	231	820	2728	222	1244	317	7333	6089
1964	293	95	117	1549	247	957	3063	284	1319	336	8260	6941
1965	244	83	127	1636	276	1170	3133	258	1275	307	8509	7234
1966	329	93	137	1663	266	1000	3295	312	1470	436	9001	7531
1967	348	105	141	1820	299	1031	3378	435	1596	541	9694	8098
1968	299	88	151	1859	281	909	3336	405	1502	531	9361	7859
1969	257	86	140	2043	275	864	3428	398	1370	547	9413	8043
1970	254	104	144	2156	272	975	3714	480	1429	510	10038	8609

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

TABLE 54

POLAND BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Years	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1961	-7.4	37.7	20.4	-0.9	-1.4	8.7	3.6	2.2	-17.3	7.9
1962	0.0	-14.7	-11.6	2.8	9.0	-10.6	2.1	-5.3	-0.2	-7.8
1963	9.4	-3.7	27.3	-4.6	0.9	5.1	14.6	17.8	-6.6	-16.4
1964	25.7	21.8	-7.1	16.1	6.9	16.7	12.3	27.9	6.0	6.0
1965	16.7	-12.6	8.5	5.6	11.7	22.3	2.3	-9.2	-3.3	-8.6
1966	34.8	12.0	7.9	1.7	-3.6	-14.5	5.2	20.9	15.3	42.0
1967	5.8	12.9	2.9	9.4	12.4	3.1	2.5	39.4	8.6	24.0
1968	-14.1	-16.2	7.1	2.1	-6.0	-11.8	-1.2	-6.9	-5.9	-1.9
1969	-14.0	-2.3	-7.3	10.2	-2.1	-5.0	2.8	-1.7	-8.8	3.0
1970	-1.2	20.9	2.9	5.3	-1.1	12.8	8.3	20.6	4.3	-6.8

Source: Table 53.

Year	Class									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	3.7	0.5	0.7	19.4	2.1	11.1	34.3	3.3	17.7	6.5
1960	3.1	0.9	1.2	18.7	2.9	10.9	30.8	3.8	22.1	5.2
1961	2.9	1.3	1.5	18.8	2.9	12.0	32.2	3.9	18.4	5.6
1962	2.9	1.1	1.3	19.5	3.1	10.8	33.2	3.7	18.5	5.2
1963	3.1	1.0	1.7	18.1	3.1	11.1	37.2	3.0	16.9	4.3
1964	3.5	1.1	1.4	18.7	2.9	11.5	37.0	33.4	15.9	4.0
1965	2.8	0.9	1.4	19.2	3.2	13.7	36.8	3.0	14.9	3.6
1966	3.6	1.0	1.5	18.4	2.9	11.1	36.6	3.4	16.3	4.8
1967	3.5	1.0	1.4	18.7	3.0	10.6	34.8	4.4	16.4	5.5
1968	3.1	0.9	1.6	19.8	3.0	9.7	35.6	4.3	16.0	5.6
1969	2.7	0.9	1.4	21.7	2.9	9.1	36.4	4.2	14.5	5.8
1970	2.5	1.0	1.4	21.5	2.7	9.7	37.0	4.8	14.2	5.1

TABLE 56

YUGOSLAVIA BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES.

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	120	28	28	1379	127	416	1022	411	1082	347	5105	4023
1960 [1]	121	64	56	1643	154	344	932	379	1303	242	5355	4052
1961	240	44	73	1984	134	410	654	346	1367	279	5531	4164
1962	230	110	39	1555	194	466	688	407	1659	289	5637	3978
1963 [1]	121	51	49	1287	251	492	1288	483	2003	266	6400	4397
1964	263	74	112	2899	245	521	868	503	2185	349	8019	5834
1965	255	78	139	2872	254	535	760	492	2319	276	7980	5661
1966	283	66	161	2483	262	470	732	597	2409	305	7768	5359
1967	218	66	177	2734	297	608	1157	765	2774	430	9226	6452
1968 [1]	208	86	229	3516	347	635	1109	716	2310	430	9856	7546
1969	244	54	198	3955	144	291	781	560	2196	185	8708	6512
1970	201	122	201	3682	163	311	774	608	1808	249	8119	6311

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

[1] Annual total included some non-classified items.

YUGOSLAVIA BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	98.3	-31.3	30.4	20.8	-13.0	19.2	-29.8	-8.7	4.9	15.3
1962	-4.2	150.0	-46.6	-21.6	47.0	13.7	5.2	17.6	21.4	3.6
1963	-47.4	-53.6	25.6	-17.2	29.4	5.6	87.2	18.7	20.7	-8.0
1964	117.4	45.1	128.6	125.3	-2.4	-5.9	-32.6	4.1	9.1	31.2
1965	-3.0	5.1	24.1	-0.9	3.7	2.7	-12.4	-2.2	6.1	-20.9
1966	11.0	-15.4	15.8	-13.5	2.4	-12.1	-3.7	21.3	3.9	10.5
1967	-22.9	0.0	9.9	10.1	13.4	29.4	58.1	28.1	15.2	41.0
1968	-4.6	30.3	29.4	28.6	16.8	4.4	-4.1	-6.3	-16.7	0.0
1969	17.3	-37.2	-13.5	-12.5	-58.5	-54.2	-29.6	-21.8	-4.9	-33.7
1970	-17.6	125.9	1.5	-6.9	13.2	6.9	-0.9	8.6	-17.7	-12.6

TABLE 58

YUGOSLAVIA BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class									%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	2.3	0.5	0.5	27.0	2.4	8.1	20.0	8.0	21.1	6.7
1960	2.2	1.1	1.0	30.6	2.8	6.4	17.4	7.0	24.3	4.5
1961	4.3	0.7	1.3	35.8	2.7	7.4	11.8	6.2	24.7	5.0
1962	4.0	1.9	0.6	27.5	3.4	8.2	12.2	7.2	29.4	5.1
1963	1.8	0.7	0.7	20.1	3.9	7.6	20.1	7.5	31.2	4.1
1964	3.2	0.9	1.3	36.1	3.0	6.4	10.8	6.2	27.2	4.3
1965	3.1	0.9	1.7	35.9	3.1	6.7	9.5	6.1	29.0	3.4
1966	3.6	0.8	2.0	31.9	3.3	6.0	9.4	7.6	31.0	3.9
1967	2.3	0.7	1.9	29.6	3.2	6.5	12.5	8.2	30.0	4.6
1968	2.1	0.8	2.3	35.6	3.5	6.4	11.2	7.2	23.4	4.3
1969	2.8	0.6	2.2	45.4	1.6	3.3	8.9	6.4	25.2	3.2
1970	2.5	1.5	2.5	45.4	2.0	3.8	9.5	7.5	22.3	3.1

Source: Table 56

TABLE 59

ITALY BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES.

Year	Class										Annual total all classes	Annual total excluding class 8
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1955	296	231	372	739	520	499	554	227	2472	584	6494	-
1960	138	255	493	1153	465	580	474	539	2809	932	8111	5302
1961	157	223	442	1206	367	526	724	422	2574	760	7401	4827
1962	202	233	516	1410	431	630	807	627	3166	775	8797	5631
1963	194	266	595	1450	414	665	843	587	2986	787	8785	5799
1964	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-
1965	284	300	734	1847	292	544	1214	736	292	4142	10385	10093
1966	145	373	688	1872	355	611	1033	772	3569	1175	10593	7024
1967	282	332	617	1672	288	407	783	714	2339	781	8215	5876
1968	342	347	557	1906	334	508	690	644	2839	701	8868	6029
1969	338	322	633	1951	308	458	795	609	2442	594	8450	6008
1970	323	368	557	1952	358	536	770	615	2507	629	8615	6108

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.2

TABLE 60

ITALY BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	13.8	-12.5	10.3	4.6	-21.1	-11.4	-3.1	-21.7	-8.4	-18.5
1962	28.7	4.5	16.7	16.9	17.4	19.8	11.5	48.6	23.0	2.0
1963	-4.0	14.2	15.3	2.8	-3.9	5.2	4.5	-6.4	-5.7	1.5
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-48.9	24.3	-6.3	1.4	21.6	12.3	-14.9	4.9	1122.3	-71.6
1967	94.5	-11.0	-10.3	-10.7	-18.9	-33.4	-24.2	-7.5	-34.5	-33.5
1968	21.3	4.5	-9.7	14.0	16.0	24.8	-11.9	-9.8	21.4	-10.2
1969	-1.2	-7.2	13.6	2.4	-7.8	-9.8	15.2	-5.4	-14.0	-15.3
1970	-4.4	14.3	-12.0	0.1	16.2	17.0	-3.1	1.0	2.7	5.9

Source: Table 59

TABLE 61

ITALY BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES

Year	Class 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						%				
1955	4.6	3.6	5.7	11.4	8.0	7.7	8.5	3.5	38.0	9.0
1960	1.8	3.3	6.3	14.7	5.9	7.4	6.0	6.9	35.8	11.9
1961	2.1	3.0	6.3	16.3	5.0	7.1	9.8	5.7	34.8	10.3
1962	2.3	2.6	5.9	16.0	4.9	7.2	9.2	7.1	36.0	8.8
1963	2.2	3.0	6.8	16.5	4.7	7.6	9.6	6.7	34.0	9.0
1964	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d
1965	2.7	2.9	7.1	17.8	2.8	5.2	117	7.1	2.8	39.9
1966	1.4	3.5	6.5	17.7	3.4	5.8	9.8	7.3	33.7	11.1
1967	3.4	4.0	7.5	20.4	3.5	5.0	9.5	8.7	28.5	9.5
1968	3.9	3.9	6.3	21.5	3.8	5.7	7.8	7.3	32.0	7.9
1969	4.0	3.8	7.5	23.1	3.6	5.4	9.4	7.2	28.9	7.0
1970	3.7	4.3	6.5	22.7	4.2	6.2	8.9	7.1	29.1	7.3

Source: Table 59

TABLE 62

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1969): COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION IN 1960 AND 1969 BY SUBJECTS

Class	Country/Year																							%
	USSR		USA		Ger(Fed.)		UK		Japan		Fr.		Sp.		Ind.		Neth.		Pol.		Yug.		Italy	
	60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69	60	69
0	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	6.1	0.3	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.1	4.1	6.5	6.1	2.0	2.8	2.2	1.5	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.0
1	0.8	1.0	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	4.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.2	2.6	1.8	3.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	3.3	3.8
2	0.5	0.2	7.4	6.0	7.2	5.7	5.5	3.9	1.9	1.6	7.8	4.7	10.7	7.5	9.6	7.8	4.1	4.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.2	5.3	7.5
3	18.9	24.1	10.0	21.1	24.1	28.4	14.3	17.1	17.1	22.3	10.3	19.3	12.9	12.9	30.8	33.6	13.9	18.7	18.7	21.7	30.6	45.4	14.7	23.1
4	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.7	3.3	4.8	3.1	1.9	3.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	3.2	2.5	1.9	17.6	18.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.6	3.9	3.6
5	6.6	8.5	7.3	10.2	5.6	6.7	7.9	9.5	3.4	5.8	6.4	5.7	4.0	5.0	5.4	4.4	13.7	12.5	10.9	9.1	6.4	3.3	7.4	5.1
6	48.5	43.5	12.5	15.4	12.2	9.7	16.3	15.9	12.5	18.8	5.7	19.3	9.7	14.0	3.3	8.7	9.9	8.3	30.8	36.4	17.4	8.9	6.0	9.1
7	3.7	3.2	5.7	8.9	5.4	5.9	4.9	8.0	4.8	7.7	14.5	6.1	4.2	4.1	1.6	1.4	5.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.2
8	12.1	10.9	35.9	19.4	28.1	20.6	35.0	27.4	24.0	25.8	35.5	23.8	38.4	37.2	36.9	28.1	14.4	23.3	22.1	14.5	24.3	25.2	35.8	28.9
9	2.9	2.4	14.7	11.2	8.5	9.0	10.7	11.9	4.8	8.1	12.1	12.0	9.3	6.4	6.3	9.2	2.3	5.5	5.2	5.8	4.5	3.2	11.9	7.0

Source: Tables 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 58 and 61.

TABLE 63

SOCIAL SCIENCES (CLASS 3) AS A PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL BOOK PRODUCTION IN THE TOP 12 COUNTRIES

Year	USSR	USA	GER(Fed.)	UK	JAP	FR	SP	IND	NETH	POL	YUG	ITAL
												%
1960	18.9	10.0	24.1	14.3	17.1	10.3	12.9	30.8	13.9	18.7	30.6	14.7
1961	18.9	13.3	27.5	16.4	14.2	9.9	11.5	32.9	19.9	18.8	35.8	16.3
1962	20.0	14.0	27.4	17.3	38.2	9.6	19.3	21.5	13.6	19.5	27.5	16.0
1963	25.1	14.8	28.4	17.3	38.7	13.8	18.7	30.0	15.0	18.1	20.0	15.5
1964	19.7	17.6	26.4	15.9	16.1	13.7	19.3	34.4	13.9	18.7	36.1	16.0
1965	21.0	16.8	26.0	15.5	17.0	12.6	14.9	38.1	12.3	19.2	35.9	17.8
1966	21.3	17.4	24.2	14.5	25.5	17.9	15.7	37.9	17.0	18.4	31.9	17.7
1967	22.7	20.1	28.0	15.2	21.8	19.3	14.2	34.1	17.2	18.7	29.6	20.4
1968	23.2	21.6	30.9	16.0	22.6	14.4	14.9	30.6	18.7	19.8	35.6	21.5
1969	24.1	21.1	28.4	17.1	22.3	19.3	12.9	33.6	18.7	21.7	45.4	23.1
1970	24.4	23.6	30.3	18.0	22.7	24.3	15.6	33.9	18.7	21.5	15.1	22.7

Source: Tables 28, 31, 31, 37, 40, 43, 45, 49, 52, 55, 58 and 61; Table 9

TABLE 64

SUMMARY OF SUBJECT COMPOSITION DATA FOR TOP 12 PRODUCERS (1960-1970)

Country and rank (1969)	Social sciences (class 3) as proportion of all monographs. (Average 1960-1970)	Pure sciences (class 5) as proportion of all monographs. (Average 1960-1970)	Applied sciences (class 6) as proportion of all monographs. (Average 1960-1970)
1 USSR	21.8	7.4	45.7
2 USA	17.3	8.8	13.2
3 Germany (Fed.)	27.4	5.8	9.4
4 UK	16.1	9.3	16.1
5 Japan	23.3	6.6	15.6
6 France	15.0	8.1	10.8
7 Spain	15.4	5.0	11.9
8 India	32.5	4.4	7.1
9 Netherlands	16.3	12.3	8.2
10 Poland	19.4	10.9	35.2
11 Yugoslavia	34.0	6.2	12.1
12 Italy	19.8	7.0	10.0

Source: Tables 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 58 and 61.

TABLE 65

SOCIAL SCIENCES BOOK PRODUCTION: TOP 12 PRODUCERS

Year	Class[1]																								Annual total
	2	*	4	*	5	*	8	*	9	*	10	*	11	*	18	*	22	*	23	*					
1965	4489	9	4927	9	18108	9	10344	9	2614	9	720	7	7187	9	7600	7	4545	9	12099	9					62633
1966	4605	9	5095	9	18783	9	11695	9	2697	9	705	7	7017	9	7342	7	4809	9	12089	9					64837
1967	5429	10	5452	10	20897	10	11502	10	2426	10	827	8	7759	10	8358	9	5359	10	12856	10					80855
1968	5992	11	5625	10	21740	10	13322	10	2986	10	821	8	8022	11	8174	8	5309	10	13442	10					85433
1969	6780	11	6296	11	23686	11	13790	11	3209	11	1164	9	8273	11	9301	9	6336	11	14151	11					92986
1970	7185	11	7426	11	29919	11	16305	11	3582	11	1315	9	7292	11	9490	9	6805	11	15173	11					104492

Source : Tables 69 - 79

[1] 2 : Philosophy, psychology, 4 : Sociology, statistics, 5 : Politics, economics, 8 : Education, 9 : Trade, 10 : Ethnology, 11 : Linguistics, philology, 18 : Commerce, 22 : Geography, 23 : Biography, history.

[2] * = Number of countries sampled.

TABLE 66

SOCIAL SCIENCES BOOK PRODUCTION: TOP 12 PRODUCERS. ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class									%
	2	4	5	8	9	10	11	18	22	23
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	2.5	3.4	3.7	13.0	3.1	-2.0	-2.3	-3.3	5.8	0.2
1967	17.8	7.0	11.2	-1.6	-10.0	17.3	10.5	13.8	11.4	6.3
1968	10.3	3.1	4.0	15.8	23.0	-0.7	3.3	2.2	-0.9	4.5
1969	13.1	11.9	8.9	3.5	7.4	41.7	3.1	13.7	19.3	5.2
1970	5.9	17.9	26.3	18.2	11.6	12.9	-11.8	2.0	7.4	7.2

Source: Table 65.

TABLE 67

SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE TOP 12 PRODUCERS:

SUMMARY OF GROWTH DATA.

Sample	Time period	Linear regression coefficient Intercept (α)	Slope (β)	Overall percentage change in annual production	Size in 1970	Projected size in: 1975	1980	1985
All titles	1965-70	52.007	8.53	67.0	10400	145000	180000	215000
2. Philosophy; Psychology	1965-70	3.368	0.591	66.0	7200	12000	15500	19000
4. Sociology; Statistics	1965-70	4.180	0.463	50.0	7400	10500	13500	16500
5. Politics; Economics	1965-70	14.699	2.143	65.0	29900	43500	56500	70000
8. Education	1965-70	9.207	1.031	57.6	16300	23000	29000	35000
9/18. Trade; Commerce	1965-70	9.06	0.64	28.0	13000	18000	22000	26000
22/23. Geography; History	1965-70	14.992	1.097	32.0	22000	30500	37500	44500
		Exponent (α)	(β)					
All titles	1965-70	55.62	1.111	67.0	104000	177000	299000	506000
5. Politics; Economics	1965-70	15.70	1.102	65.0	29900	46000	75800	123100
8. Education	1965-70	9.45	1.087	57.6	16300	23700	35900	54500
22/23. Geography; History	1965-70	15.32	1.059	32.0	22000	28800	38300	51000

Source: Table 65.

TABLE 68

BOOK PRODUCTION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: ANNUAL CHANGE
1965-1970 (INDEX NUMBERS)

Year	Class 2	4	5	8	9	10	11	18	22	23	All classes
1965	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1966	102.6	103.4	103.7	113.1	103.2	97.9	97.6	96.6	105.8	99.9	103.5
1967	120.9	110.7	115.4	88.8	92.8	114.9	108.0	110.0	117,9	106.3	129.1
1968	133.5	114.2	120.1	128.8	114.2	86.0	111.6	107.5	116.8	111.1	136.4
1969	151.0	127.8	130.8	133.3	122.8	161.7	115.1	122.4	139.4	117.0	148.5
1970	160.1	150.7	165.2	157.6	137 9	182.6	101.5	124.9	149.7	125.4	166.8

Source: Table 65 Key to classes as for Table 65

TABLE 69

USSR SOCIAL SCIENCES BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Class	Size						Annual change				%
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
2. Philos.; psychol.	730	727	758	811	811	850	-0.4	4.3	7.0	0.0	4.8
4. Sociol.; Stats.	1283	1064	1301	1161	1220	1242	-17.1	22.3	-10.8	5.1	1.8
5. Pol.sci.	7018	7251	8090	8609	9269	10479	3.3	10.4	6.4	7.7	13.1
8. Education	4002	3794	3566	4079	3708	3667	-5.2	-6.0	14.4	-9.1	-1.1
9. Trade	338	413	489	523	624	658	22.2	18.4	7.0	19.3	5.4
10. Ethnog.;Folk.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ling.;Philol.	2267	2144	2004	2126	2152	2273	-5.4	-6.5	6.1	1.2	5.6
18. Commercial	5121	4360	4663	4399	4152	4603	-14.9	6.9	-5.6	-5.6	10.9
22. Geography	605	563	510	611	544	548	-6.9	-9.4	19.8	-11.0	0.7
23. History	1420	1451	1780	1488	1278	1494	2.2	22.7	16.4	-14.1	16.9
Annual total	22784	21767	23161	23797	23758	25814					

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.4

TABLE 70

USA SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Class	Size						Annual Change %				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
2. Philos.; Psychol.	979	915	884	954	779	1348	-6.5	-3.4	7.9	-18.3	73.0
4. Sociol.;Stats.	836	757	814	893	817	1836	-9.4	7.5	9.7	-1.8	117.4
5. Pol.sci.	1558	1841	1911	2114	1743	3121	18.2	3.8	10.6	-17.5	79.1
8. Education	1002	1067	942	1145	811	1273	6.5	11.7	21.5	-29.2	57.0
9. Trade	185	259	233	198	175	280	40.0	-10.0	-15.0	-11.6	60.0
10. Ethnog.;Folk.	190	229	255	82	252	326	20.5	11.4	67.8	207.3	29.4
11. Ling.;Philol.	550	812	570	489	402	492	47.6	-29.8	-14.2	-17.8	22.4
18. Commercial	544	594	638	765	700	836	9.2	7.4	19.9	-8.5	19.4
22. Geography	1029	1309	1456	1081	979	1607	27.2	11.2	-25.8	-9.4	64.1
23. History	2495	2188	693	1829	1662	2682	-12.3	-68.3	163.9	-9.1	61.4
Annual total	8268	9971	8396	9550	8370	13801					

Source . UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.4

TABLE 71

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Class	Size						Annual Change				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
2. Philos.;Psychol.	629	565	829	834	861	1023	-10.2	46.7	0.6	3.2	18.8
4. Sociol., Stats.	380	382	587	573	717	963	0.5	53.7	-2.4	25.1	34.3
5. Pol. sci.	1762	1455	2109	2162	1898	3551	-17.4	44.9	3.5	-13.0	87.1
8. Education	2014	1414	2591	3428	3091	4494	-29.8	83.2	32.3	-9.8	45.4
9. Trade	519	385	535	650	638	852	-25.8	39.0	21.5	1.8	33.5
10. Ethnog.; Folk. [1]											
11. Ling.; Philol.	883	865	1143	1488	1635	1811	-2.0	32.0	30.2	9.9	10.8
18. Commercial [2]											
22. Geography	709	541	896	906	999	1559	-23.7	65.6	1.1	10.3	56.1
23. History	1891	1700	2028	2127	2039	2162	-10.1	19.3	4.9	-4.1	6.0
Annual total	8787	7307	10718	12188	11878	16415					

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.4

[1] Included in class 14 (medical sciences)

[2] Included in class 9.

TABLE 72

U.K SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE

Class	Size						Annual change %				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
2. Philos.; Psychol.	582	691	713	737	836	987	18.7	3.2	3.4	13.4	18.1
4. Sociol.;Stats.	569	651	587	613	640	752	14.4	-9.8	4.4	4.4	17.5
5. Pol.sci.	1593	1738	2015	2018	2460	2602	9.1	15.9	0.1	21.9	5.8
8. Education	852	663	749	894	947	992	-22.2	13.0	19.4	5.9	4.8
9. Trade	341	291	308	405	400	384	-14.7	5.8	31.5	-1.2	-4.0
10. Ethnog.; Folk.	85	94	78	81	141	143	10.6	-17.0	3.8	74.1	1.4
11. Ling.;Philol	759	642	950	599	604	553	-15.4	48.0	-36.9	0.8	-8.4
18. Commercial	519	607	676	737	840	794	17.0	11.4	9.0	14.0	5.5
22. Geography	994	973	1025	1130	1258	1159	-2.1	5.3	10.2	11.3	-7.9
23. History	2154	2377	2588	2784	2587	2749	10.4	8.9	7.6	-7.1	6.3
Annual total	8448	8727	9689	9998	10713	11115					

Source : UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.4

TABLE 71

FRANCE SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Class	Size						Annual change %				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
2	-	-	568	567	687	567	-	-	-0.2	21.2	-17.5
4	-	-	-	346	458	280	-	-	-	32.4	-38.9
5	-	-	-	1148	1831	993	-	-	-	59.5	-45.8
8	-	-	2682	559	682	807	-	-	-	22.0	18.3
9	-	-	-	159	232	191	-	-	-	45.9	-17.7
10	-	-	-	110	85	84	-	-	-	22.7	-1.2
11	-	-	405	547	470	607	-	-	35.1	-14.1	29.1
18	-	-	-	1102	569	600	-	-	-	48.4	5.4
22	-	-	-	580	402	436	-	-	-	30.7	8.4
23	-	-	-	2053	1573	1500	-	-	-	23.5	-4.6
Annual total	-	-	5784	7173	6657	6065					

Source: Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris

Note: Data on size refers to the number of titled volumes and not to number of titles irrespective of volumes.

TABLE 75

SPAIN SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Class	Size						Annual change %				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
2	372	497	300	388	428	425	336	20.7	-35.3	10.3	0.7
4	415	660	572	709	499	574	59.0	-13.3	24.0	-29.6	15.0
5	360	493	372	494	414	572	36.9	-24.5	32.8	-16.2	38.2
8	431	583	648	600	554	526	35.3	11.1	-7.4	-7.7	-5.1
9	123	72	129	81	98	387	-41.5	79.2	-37.2	21.0	294.9
10	238	122	21	195	144	212	-48.7	-82.8	828.6	-26.2	47.2
11	241	308	558	458	642	769	27.8	81.2	-17.9	40.2	19.8
18	252	238	225	176	397	371	-5.6	-5.5	-21.8	125.6	-6.5
22	372	356	299	309	384	230	7.2	-16.0	3.3	24.3	-40.1
23	1643	1389	358	1300	911	910	-15.5	74.2	263.2	-29.9	-0.1
Annual total	4407	5215	3782	4710	4471	4976					

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.4

TABLE 73

INDIA SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Class	Size						Annual change %				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1968	1970
2	286	306	255	268	366	405	7.0	-16.7	511	36.6	10.7
4	522	379	274	409	823	558	-27.4	-27.7	49.3	101.2	-32.2
5	2818	2581	1962	1625	2120	2717	-8.4	-24.0	-17.2	30.5	28.2
8	268	291	264	269	196	315	8.6	9.3	1.9	-27.1	60.7
9	72	138	135	100	194	230	91.6	-2.2	25.9	94.0	18.6
10	32	40	49	42	68	90	25.0	22.5	-14.3	61.9	32.4
11	249	180	194	205	265	214	-27.7	7.8	5.7	29.3	-19.2
18	146	77	106	113	203	119	-47.3	37.7	6.6	79.6	-41.4
22	142	208	161	200	589	250	46.5	-22.6	24.2	184.5	-64.9
23	665	655	567	766	699	928	-1.7	0.3	16.6	8.7	32.8
Annual total	520	4855	4057	3997	5503	5826					

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.4

TABLE 77

POLAND SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Class	Size						Annual change %				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
2	83	93	105	88	86	104	12.0	12.9	16.2	-2.3	20.9
4	239	248	204	149	160	166	4.2	-18.1	-27.0	7.4	3.8
5	679	674	757	774	878	928	-0.7	12.3	2.2	13.4	5.7
8	295	929	331	363	427	392	-1.0	13.0	9.7	17.6	8.2
9	80	93	70	119	126	115	16.3	-18.3	70.0	5.9	-8.7
10	24	15	36	20	27	20	-37.5	140.0	-44.4	35.0	-25.9
11	276	266	299	281	275	272	-3.6	12.4	-6.0	2.1	-1.1
18	386	431	443	438	448	610	11.7	2.8	-1.1	2.3	36.2
22	73	115	145	184	146	143	57.9	20.7	26.9	-20.7	-2.1
23	234	321	396	347	401	367	37.2	23.4	-12.4	15.6	-8.5
Annual total	2369	2549	2786	2763	3749	3117					

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.1

TABLE 78

YUGOSLAVIA SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

	Size						Annual change				%
Class	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
2	78	66	66	86	54	122	-15.4	0.0	30.3	37.2	125.9
4	123	137	128	125	139	105	11.4	-6.6	-2.4	11.2	-24.5
5	1027	874	1112	1112	937	941	-149	27.3	0.0	-15.7	0.4
8	515	466	691	764	1545	1706	9.5	48.3	10.6	102.2	10.4
9	448	544	250	609	501	255	21.4	-54.0	143.6	-17.7	-49.1
10	15	20	25	25	15	14	33.0	25.0	0.0	-40.0	-6.7
11	254	262	297	347	144	163	3.1	13.4	16.8	-58.5	13.2
18	n.d	n.d	181	n.d	n.d	n.d	-	-	-	-	-
22	103	117	107	100	46	42	13.6	-8.5	-6.5	-54.0	-8.7
23	173	188	323	330	239	207	8.7	71.8	2.2	-27.6	-13.4
Annual total	2736	2674	3180	3498	3620	3555					

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.4

TABLE 79

ITALY SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Class	Size						Annual change				%
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
2	-	-	332	347	322	368	-	-	4.5	-7.2	14.3
4	-	-	132	140	197	177	-	-	6.1	40.7	-10.2
5	-	-	328	457	429	425	-	-	39.3	-6.1	-0.9
8	-	-	306	325	352	392	-	-	6.2	8.3	11.4
9	-	-	34	19	35	25	-	-	-44.1	84.2	28.6
10	-	-	94	81	78	63	-	-	13.8	-3.7	-19.2
11	-	-	288	334	308	350	-	-	16.0	-7.8	16.2
18	-	-	57	46	82	84	-	-	-19.3	78.3	2.4
22	-	-	190	143	154	160	-	-	-24.7	7.7	3.9
23	-	-	591	558	440	46	-	-	-5.6	-21.1	6.6
Annual total	-	-	2352	2450	2397	2521					

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.4

TABLE 80

RANKING OF BOOK PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1969

Country	Overall rank as book producer (all subjects)	Rank as social science producer ('old' data class 3 & 9)		Rank as social science producer ('old' data class 3 only)		Rank as social science producer ('new' data including history and geography)		Rank as social science producer ('new' data excluding history and geography)	
		Size	Rank	Size	Rank	Size	Rank	Size	Rank
USSR	1	19862	1	18040	1	23758	1	21986	1
USA	2	7546	5	4932	5	8370	5	5729	5
Germany (Federal Republic)	3	12540	2	9502	2	11878	2	8840	2
UK	4	9371	4	5526	4	10713	4	6868	4
Japan	5	9456	3	6939	3	11344	3	8827	3
France	6	6872	6	4237	7	7173	6	4682	6
Spain	7	3888	9	2593	9	4471	8	3176	10
India	8	5891	7	4623	6	5503	7	4235	7
Netherlands	9	2711	10	2090	10	-	-	-	-
Poland	10	2595	11	2048	11	3749	9	3202	9
Yugoslavia	11	4340	8	3955	8	3620	10	3335	8
Italy	12	2545	12	1951	12	2397	11	1803	11

Source: Appendix A, Table 8 and Table 35.

TABLE 81

SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: TOP 12 PRODUCERS SUBJECT COMPOSITION

Year	Class %										No. items
	2	4	5	8	9	10	11	18	22	23	
1965	7.1	7.8	28.9	16.5	4.1	1.1	11.4	12.1	7.2	19.2	62633
1966	7.1	7.8	28.9	18.0	4.1	1.0	10.8	11.3	7.4	18.6	64837
1967	6.7	6.7	25.8	14.2	3.0	1.0	9.6	10.3	6.6	15.9	80865
1968	7.0	6.5	25.4	15.5	3.4	0.9	9.3	9.5	6.2	15.7	85443
1969	7.2	6.7	25.4	14.8	3.4	1.2	8.8	10.0	6.8	15.2	92986
1970	6.8	7.1	28.6	15.6	3.4	1.2	6.9	9.0	6.5	14.5	104492

Source: Table 65

TABLE 82

UNESCO 'NEW' SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Class	Description
1	Generalities
2*	Philosophy, psychology
3	Religion, theology
4*	Sociology, statistics
5*	Political science and economics
6	Law
7	Military art
8*	Education
9*	Trade, Transport
10*	Ethnography, folklore.
11*	Linguistics, philology
12	Mathematics
13	Natural sciences
14	Medical science
15	Industries
16	Agriculture
17	Domestic science
18*	Commercial techniques
19	Arts
20	Games, sports
21	Literature
a	History and criticism
b	Literary texts
22*	Geography, travel
23*	History, biography

* considered to be part of the social sciences for this study

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Table 5.4

TABLE 83

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION[1]:
SIZE (BASED ON UNESCO DATA)

Year	Size (total)	Size (excluding class 8)
1950	17072	-
1951	18066	-
1952	18741	-
1953	18257	-
1954	19188	-
1955	19962	12995
1956	19107	-
1957	20719	-
1958	22143	-
1959	20690	-
1960	23783	15467
1961	24893	16278
1962	25079	17002
1963	26023	17423
1964	26123	18775
1965	26314	19467
1966	28789	20526
1967	29564	21334
1968	31372	22534
1969	32321	23463
1970	33441	24386

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook Table 5.2

[1] Includes book production in Eire:

TABLE 84

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION:
SIZE (BASED ON BOOKSELLER DATA)

Year	Size (total)
1950	17072
1951	18066
1952	18741
1953	18257
1954	19188
1955	19962
1956	19107
1957	20719
1958	22143
1959	20690
1960	23783
1961	24893
1962	25079
1963	26023
1964	26154
1965	26358
1966	28883
1967	29619
1968	31420
1969	32393
1970	33489
1971	32538
1972	33140

TABLE 85

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION:
SIZE (BASED ON BNB DATA[1])

Year	Size (total)	Size (excluding class 8)	Size (excluding fiction)
1950	12925	9636	10493
1951	15643	11601	12878
1952	16674	12550	13781
1953	15591	11842	13042
1954	16910	12487	13918
1955	16992	12794	14124
1956	17582	13454	14666
1957	18973	14672	15951
1958	19490	14742	16243
1959	17674	13410	14909
1960	21672	16369	18087
1961	22505	17193	18884
1962	19523	15363	16837
1963	19566	15315	16771
1964	23007	18788	20382
1965	23346	18488	20179
1966	24666	19688	21429
1967	26531	21122	23083
1968	26143	19981	22018
1969	29316	22552	24821
1970	30468	23867	26318

[1] Not corrected for non-monograph items

TABLE 86

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION:

SUMMARY OF GROWTH DATA

Sample	Time period	Linear regression coefficient Intercept (∝)	Slope (β)	Overall percentage change in annual production	Size in 1970	Projected size in: 1975	1980	1985
UNESCO								
All titles	1950-70	15.109	0.798	96.0	33400	38000	42000	46000
	1960-70	-	-	41.0	-	-	-	-
'Functional'	1960-70	14.284	0.903	58.0	24400	34000	38000	42000
BNB								
All titles	1950-70	12.782	0.722	136.0	30500	34000	38000	42000
	1960-70	-	-	41.0	-	-	-	-
'Functional'	1950-70	9.344	0.606	148.0	23900	27000	30000	33000
	1960-70	-	-	46.0	-	-	-	-
Excl. Fiction	1950-70	10.315	0.659	151.0	26300	29000	32500	36000
		Exponent (∝)	(β)					
UNESCO								
All titles	1950-70	16.25	1.034	95.0	33400	38600	45600	54000
'Functional'	1960-70	14.80	1.047	58.0	24400	30900	38900	48900
BNB								
All titles	1950-70	13.84	1.035	136.0	30500	35000	41600	47800
'Functional'	1950-70	10.27	1.039	148.0	23900	27700	33600	40700
Excl. Fiction	1950-70	11.30	1.039	151.0	26300	30300	36700	44400

Sources: Tables 83 and 85.

TABLE 87

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

(BASED ON BNB DATA[1])

Year	Annual percentage change.		
	Total	Excluding class 800-899	Excluding fiction
1950	-	-	-
1951	21.0	20.3	22.7
1952	6.5	8.1	7.0
1953	-6.4	- 5.6	-5.3
1954	8.4	5.4	6.7
1955	0.4	2.4	1.4
1956	3.4	5.1	3.8
1957	7.9	9.0	8.7
1958	2.7	0.4	1.8
1959	-9.3	-9.0	-8.2
1960	22.6	22.0	21.3
1961	3.8	5.0	4.4
1962	-13.2	10.6	10.8
1963	0.2	-0. 3	-0.3
1964	17.5	22.6	21.5
1965	1.4	-1.5	-0.9
1966	5.6	6.4	6.1
1967	7.5	7.2	7.7
1968	1.4	-5.4	-4.6
1969	11.4	12.7	12.7
1970	3.9	5.8	6.0

Source: Table 85

TABLE 88

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE (BASED ON UNESCO DATA)

Year	Annual percentage change	
	All classes	Excluding class 8
1950	-	-
1951	5.8	-
1952	3.7	-
1953	-2.5	-
1954	5.0	-
1955	4.0	-
1956	-4.2	-
1957	8.4	-
1958	6.8	-
1959	-6.5	-
1960	14.9	-
1961	4.6	5.2
1962	0.7	4.4
1963	3.7	2.4
1964	0.3	7.7
1965	0.7	3.6
1966	9.4	5.4
1967	2.6	3.9
1968	6.1	5.6
1969	3.0	4.1
1970	3.4	3.9

Source: Table 83.

TABLE 89

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE

(BASED ON BOOKSELLER DATA)

Year	Annual percentage change
1950	-
1951	5.8
1952	3.7
1953	-2.5
1954	5.0
1955	4.0
1956	-4.2
1957	8.4
1958	6.8
1959	-6.4
1960	14.9
1961	4.6
1962	0.7
1963	3.7
1964	0.5
1965	0.7
1966	9.5
1967	2.5
1968	6.0
1969	3.0
1970	3.3

Source: Table 84.

TABLE 90

GENERALIZED SUBJECT GROUPINGS FOR BNB DATA ON UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION

Main analysis class	Included classes
(i) General	001 - 099
(ii) Humanities	100-149; 160-199; 200-299; 366-369;[1] 420-499 700-710; 720-789; 800-899 (excluding 823.91F and 823 91FS -823-91J) 913; 920-939
(iii) Social sciences	150-159; 300-365; 370-399; 400-419; 572; 614; 658; 711-719; 790-799 900-909 910-912 914-919; 940-999
(iv) Pure sciences	500-571; 573-599
(v) Applied sciences	600-613; 615-657; 659-699
(vi) Fiction	823.91F; 823.91FS; 823.91J

[1] Included with Humanities for convenience in counting.

TABLE 91

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN CLASSES

Year	Class						
	Generalities	Humanities	Social sciences	Pure sciences	Applied sciences	Fiction	Annual total
1950	200	3829	3522	684	2258	2432	12925
1951	286	4416	4628	801	2747	2765	15643
1952	297	4544	4972	896	3072	2893	16674
1953	257	4021	4945	878	2941	2549	15591
1954	310	4723	4956	859	3070	2992	16910
1955	314	4637	5116	1047	3010	2868	16992
1956	370	4685	5377	1031	3203	2916	17582
1957	426	5017	5924	1313	3271	3022	18973
1958	429	5289	5722	1425	3378	3247	19490
1959	440	5398	5067	1473	2937	2765	17684
1960	429	5770	6520	1674	3694	3585	21672
1961	514	6116	6863	1911	3480	3621	22505
1962	457	5393	6000	1714	3273	2686	19523
1963	461	5199	5906	1988	3218	2794	19566
1964	487	6379	7481	2226	3809	2625	23007
1965	482	6368	7435	2250	3644	3167	23346
1966	610	6633	8129	2341	3716	3237	24666
1967	647	6808	8717	2623	4262	3448	26505
1968	628	6616	8846	2337	3591	4125	26143
1969	720	7103	10094	2607	4297	4495	29316
1970	706	7572	10875	2858	4307	4150	30468

Source: British National Bibliography

TABLE 92

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE

Year	Class % Change					
	Generalities	Humanities	Social sciences	Pure sciences	Applied sciences	Fiction
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	43.0	15.3	31.4	17.1	21.6	13.6
1952	3.1	2.2	7.4	11.8	11.8	4.6
1953	-13.4	-11.5	-0.5	-2.0	-4.2	-11.8
1954	20.6	17.4	0.2	-2.1	4.3	17.3
1955	1.2	-1.8	3.2	21.8	-1.9	-4.1
1956	17.8	1.0	5.1	-1.5	6.4	1.6
1957	15.1	7.0	10.1	27.3	2.1	3.6
1958	0.7	5.4	-3.4	8.5	3.2	7.4
1959	2.5	2.0	-11.4	3.3	-13.0	-14.8
1960	-2.5	6.8	28.6	13.6	25.7	29.6
1961	19.8	5.9	5.2	14.1	-5.7	1.0
1962	-11.0	-11.8	-12.5	-10.3	-5.9	-25.8
1963	0.8	-3.5	-1.5	15.9	-1.6	4.0
1964	5.6	22.6	26.6	11.9	18.3	-6.0
1965	-1.0	-0.1	-0.6	1.0	-4.3	20.6
1966	26.5	4.1	9.3	4.0	1.9	2.2
1967	6.0	2.6	7.2	12.0	14.6	6.5
1968	-2.9	-2.8	1.4	-10.9	-15.7	19.6
1969	14.6	7.3	14.1	11.5	19.6	8.9
1970	-1.9	6.6	7.7	9.6	0.2	-7.6

Source: Table 91

TABLE 93

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES

Year	Class %					
	Generalities	Humanities	Social sciences	Pure sciences	Applied sciences	Fiction
1950	1.5	29.6	27.2	5.3	17.5	18.9
1951	1.8	28.2	29.6	5.1	17.6	17.7
1952	1.8	27.3	29.8	5.4	18.4	17.4
1953	1.6	25.8	31.7	5.6	18.9	16.3
1954	1.8	27.9	29.3	5.1	18.2	17.7
1955	1.9	27.3	30.1	6.2	17.7	16.9
1956	2.1	26.6	30.6	5.9	18.2	16.6
1957	2.2	26.4	31.2	6.9	17.2	15.9
1958	2.2	27.1	29.4	7.3	17.3	16.7
1959	2.5	30.5	28.7	8.3	16.6	15.6
1960	2.0	26.6	30.1	7.7	17.0	16.5
1961	2.3	27.2	30.5	8.5	15.5	16.1
1962	2.3	27.6	30.7	8.8	16.8	13.8
1963	2.4	26.6	30.2	10.2	16.4	14.3
1964	2.1	27.7	32.5	9.7	16.6	11.4
1965	2.1	27.3	31.9	9.6	15.6	13.6
1966	2.5	26.9	33.0	9.5	15.1	13.1
1967	2.4	25.7	32.9	9.9	16.1	13.0
1968	2.4	25.3	33.8	8.9	13.7	15.8
1969	2.5	24.2	34.4	8.9	14.7	15.3
1970	2.3	24.9	35.7	9.4	14.1	13.6

Source: Table 91

TABLE 94

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: SUMMARY OF GROWTH DATA.

Sample	Time period	Linear regression coefficient Intercept (α)	Slope (β)	Overall percentage change in annual production. 1950-70	1960-70[1]	Size in 1970	Projected size in: 1975	1980	1985
Humanities	1950-70	3.723	0.165	98.0	32.0	7600	8300	9000	9700
Social sciences	1950-70	3.361	0.288	209.0	64.0	10900	12000	13500	15500
Pure sciences	1950-70	0.460	0.109	318.0	70.0	2900	4000	4500	5000
Applied sciences	1950-70	2.572	0.074	91.0	18.0	4300	4500	5000	5500
All books (BNB)	1950-70	12.782	0.722	136.0	41.0	30500	34000	38000	42000
All books (UNESCO)	1950-70	15.109	0.798	95.0	41.0	33400	34000	42000	46000
ABPR-Compatible data (Table 113)					1954-70[1]				
Humanities	1954-70	4.153	0.172	-	62.0	7400	8250	9250	10250
Social sciences	1954-70	4.280	0.321	-	111.0	11000	12000	13500	15500
Pure sciences	1954-70	0.824	0.121	-	229.0	2900	3700	4400	5100
Applied sciences	1954-70	2.748	0.080	-	46.0	4300	4700	5100	5500

Source: Table 91 and Table 113[1] (to allow comparison with Table 109)

Sample	Time period	Exponent Intercept (α)	Slope (β)	Overall percentage change in annual production	Size in 1970	Projected size in: 1975	1980	1985
Social sciences (Table 88)	1950-70	3.896	1.044	209.0	10900	11600	14400	17800
Humanities	1950-70	3.915	1.030	98.0	7600	8400	9800	11400
Pure sciences	1950-70	0.696	1.074	318.0	2900	4400	6300	8300

Source: Table 91.

TABLE 95

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES BASED ON BRITISH NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Class no.	Percentage of social sciences literature (1970)	Description
150-159	1.0	Psychology
300-309	4.6	Sociology; social psychology
310-319	0.6	Demography
320-329	7.0	Politics
330-339	21.2	Economics
350-354	2.7	Public administration- local government
360-363	3.2	Social welfare
364-365	1.8	Criminology - penology
370-379	12.6	Education
380-389	6.3	Economics of commerce
390-399	1.6	Social customs; folklore; costumes
400-419	0.3	Languages, etc.
572	0.7	Anthropology
614	1.5	Public hygience and safety
658	4.4	Management
711-719	2.5	Town and country planning
900-909	1.0	Universal history
910-912; 914-919	13.0	World geography, description and travel
940-999	14.0	Modern history

Source: British National Bibliography

TABLE 96

UNITED KINGDOM SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.(BASED ON BNB DATA)

Year	Size	Annual percentage change	Social science as % of total size
1950	2774	-	21.4
1951	3590	29.4	22.9
1952	3984	11.0	23.8
1953	3904	-2.0	25.0
1954	3969	1.7	23.4
1955	4055	2.2	23.8
1956	4406	8.7	25.0
1957	4799	8.9	25.2
1958	4842	0.9	24.8
1959	4305	-11.1	24.3
1960	5444	26.5	25.1
1961	5708	4.8	25.3
1962	5011	-12.2	25.6
1963	4880	-2.6	24.9
1964	6158	26.2	26.7
1965	6431	4.4	27.5
1966	7054	9.7	28.5
1967	7525	6.7	28.3
1968	7441	-1.1	28.4
1969	8663	16.4	29.5
1970	9394	8.4	30.8

TABLE 97

UNITED KINGDOM SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE

Year	Subject class 150 159	300 309	310 319	320 329	330 339	350 354	360 363	364 365	370 379	380 389	390 399	400 419	572	614	658	711 719	900 909	910-912 914-918	940 999	Annual total
1950	39	45	20	225	492	120	44	26	287	193	51	10	22	60	104	38	18	512	468	2774
1951	28	51	21	291	639	140	87	34	379	195	65	14	34	62	107	66	32	696	649	3590
1952	30	67	17	314	772	145	104	34	383	207	83	14	39	75	111	82	31	854	622	3984
1953	30	84	20	266	703	93	88	23	380	199	109	5	39	75	120	46	24	995	605	3904
1954	16	92	16	286	779	152	101	31	423	251	84	7	28	53	102	41	39	900	568	3969
1955	21	97	47	278	696	101	102	41	431	216	65	10	31	64	165	62	27	968	633	4055
1956	13	109	18	300	900	169	99	40	427	228	70	15	29	68	147	109	36	972	657	4406
1957	23	103	27	283	943	144	96	47	447	280	71	15	24	73	198	95	43	1067	820	4799
1958	34	114	25	312	888	158	104	61	442	279	67	21	25	76	154	54	53	1033	942	4842
1959	26	123	18	275	779	143	113	66	419	291	65	15	30	79	148	57	25	929	770	4371
1960	31	167	29	325	1079	157	128	72	532	349	94	12	43	104	179	75	47	1143	878	5444
1961	44	187	24	334	1061	193	125	83	595	327	86	11	20	72	212	53	67	1376	910	5780
1962	49	131	18	303	1036	125	137	69	491	321	69	13	39	123	175	54	66	1051	741	5011
1963	38	147	52	352	982	130	145	69	592	295	80	10	48	122	159	82	38	985	572	4880
1964	70	211	91	471	1297	165	153	90	739	397	121	15	50	93	220	71	45	1189	763	6251
1965	45	240	39	438	1218	172	225	88	718	323	79	25	41	121	224	94	77	1200	1073	6431
1966	59	269	41	446	1539	194	193	100	757	429	110	24	55	122	213	136	88	1218	1061	7054
1967	67	298	92	496	1459	214	194	115	857	450	101	35	53	115	263	173	75	1307	1161	7525
1968	78	284	53	550	1456	189	296	86	887	412	70	36	59	109	297	114	74	1191	1200	7441
1969	57	318	45	671	1877	200	224	134	1012	498	119	29	60	158	411	222	96	1269	1254	8663
1970	93	431	56	659	1988	253	297	172	1179	593	151	32	63	142	416	239	93	1226	1311	9394

Source: British National Bibliography

TABLE 97A

UNITED KINGDOM SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION

Year	Subject class																	%
	150 159	300 309	310 319	320 329	330 339	350 354	360 363	364 365	370 379	380 389	390 399	400 419	572	614	658	711 719	900 909	910-912 914-919
1950	1.4	1.6	0.7	8.1	17.7	4.3	1.6	0.9	10.3	6.9	1.8	0.4	0.8	2.2	3.7	1.4	0.6	18.5
1951	0.8	1.4	0.6	8.1	17.8	3.9	2.4	0.9	10.3	5.4	1.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	3.0	1.8	0.9	19.4
1952	0.8	1.7	0.4	7.9	19.4	3.6	2.3	0.9	9.6	5.2	2.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.1	0.8	21.4
1953	0.8	2.1	0.5	6.8	18.0	2.4	2.3	0.6	9.7	5.1	2.8	0.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	1.2	0.6	25.5
1954	0.4	2.3	0.4	7.2	19.6	3.8	2.5	0.8	10.7	6.3	2.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	22.7
1955	0.5	2.4	1.2	6.9	17.2	2.5	2.5	1.0	10.6	5.3	1.6	0.2	0.8	1.6	4.1	1.5	0.5	23.9
1956	0.3	2.5	0.4	6.8	20.4	3.8	2.3	0.9	9.7	5.2	1.6	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.3	2.5	0.8	22.1
1957	0.5	2.1	0.6	5.9	19.6	3.0	2.0	1.0	9.3	5.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.5	4.1	2.0	0.9	22.2
1958	0.7	2.4	0.5	6.4	18.3	3.3	2.1	1.3	9.1	5.8	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.6	3.2	1.1	1.1	21.3
1959	0.6	2.8	0.4	6.3	17.8	3.3	2.6	1.5	9.6	6.7	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.8	3.4	1.3	0.5	21.3
1960	0.6	3.1	0.5	6.0	19.8	2.9	2.4	1.3	9.8	6.4	1.7	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.3	1.4	0.9	21.0
1961	0.8	3.2	0.4	5.8	18.4	3.3	2.2	1.4	10.3	5.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.2	3.7	0.9	1.2	23.8
1962	1.0	2.6	0.4	6.0	20.7	2.5	2.7	1.4	9.8	6.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	2.5	3.5	1.1	1.3	21.0
1963	0.8	3.0	1.1	7.2	20.1	2.7	3.0	1.4	12.1	6.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.9	20.1
1964	1.1	3.4	1.5	7.5	20.7	2.6	2.4	1.4	11.8	6.4	1.9	0.2	0.8	1.5	3.5	1.1	0.7	19.0
1965	0.7	3.7	0.6	6.8	18.9	2.7	3.5	1.4	11.2	5.0	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	3.5	1.5	1.2	18.7
1966	0.8	3.8	0.6	6.3	21.8	2.8	2.7	1.4	10.7	6.1	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.7	3.0	1.9	1.2	17.3
1967	0.9	4.0	1.2	6.6	19.4	2.8	2.6	1.5	11.4	6.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.5	3.5	2.3	1.0	17.4
1968	1.0	3.8	0.7	7.4	19.6	2.5	4.0	1.2	11.9	5.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.5	4.0	1.5	1.0	16.0
1969	0.7	3.7	0.5	7.7	21.7	2.3	2.6	1.5	11.7	5.7	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.8	4.7	2.6	1.1	14.6
1970	1.0	4.6	0.6	7.0	21.2	2.7	3.2	1.8	12.6	6.3	1.6	0.3	0.7	1.5	4.4	2.5	1.0	13.0

Source: Table 97. For key to subjects see Table 95.

TABLE 98

UNITED KINGDOM SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE

	Classes (See Table 95 for description)																		Percentage change
	150-159	300-309	310-319	320-329	330-339	350-354	360-363	364-365	370-379	380-389	390-399	400-419	527	614	658	711-719	900-909	910-912 914-919	940-999
1951	-28.2	13.3	5.0	29.3	29.9	16.6	97.7	30.8	32.1	1.0	27.5	40.0	54.5	3.3	2.9	73.7	77.7	35.9	38.7
1952	7.1	31.4	-19.0	7.9	20.8	3.6	19.5	0.0	1.1	6.2	27.7	0.0	-14.7	21.0	3.7	24.2	-3.1	22.7	-4.2
1953	0.0	25.4	17.6	-15.3	-8.9	-35.9	-15.4	-32.4	-0.8	-3.9	31.3	-64.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	-43.9	-22.6	16.5	-2.7
1954	-46.6	915	-25.0	7.5	10.8	63.4	14.8	34.8	11.3	26.1	-22.9	40.0	-28.2	-29.3	-15.0	-10.9	62.5	-9.5	16.1
1955	31.2	5.4	193.7	-2.8	-10.7	-50.5	1.0	32.3	1.9	-13.9	-22.6	42.8	10.7	20.7	61.8	51.2	-30.8	7.5	11.4
1956	-38.0	12.4	-61.7	7.9	29.3	67.3	-2.9	-2.4	-0.9	5.5	7.7	50.0	-6.5	6.3	-10.9	75.8	33.3	0.4	3.8
1957	76.9	-5.5	50.0	-5.7	4.8	-14.8	3.0	17.5	4.7	22.8	-1.4	0.0	-17.2	7.4	34.7	-12.8	19.4	9.8	24.8
1958	47.8	10.7	-7.4	10.2	-6.3	7.9	8.3	29.8	-1.1	0.4	-5.6	40.0	4.2	4.1	-22.2	-43.2	23.3	-3.2	14.9
1959	-23.5	7.9	-28.0	-11.9	-12.3	-9.5	8.7	8.2	-5.2	4.3	-3.1	-40.0	20.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	-52.8	-10.1	-18.3
1960	19.2	35.8	61.1	18.2	38.5	9.8	13.3	9.1	27.0	19.9	44.6	-20.0	30.2	31.6	20.9	31.6	88.0	23.3	14.0
1961	41.9	12.0	-17.2	2.8	-1.7	22.9	-2.3	15.3	11.8	-6.3	-8.5	-8.3	-43.3	-30.7	18.4	-29.3	42.5	20.0	3.6
1962	11.4	-30.0	-25.0	-9.3	-2.4	-35.2	9.6	-16.9	-17.5	-1.8	-19.8	18.2	53.5	70.8	-17.5	1.9	-1.5	-23.6	-18.6
1963	-22.4	12.2	188.9	16.2	-5.2	-4.0	5.8	0.0	20.6	8.0	15.9	-23.0	23.1	-0.8	-12.0	51.9	-12.1	-6.3	-22.8
1964	84.2	43.5	75.0	33.8	32.1	26.9	5.5	30.4	24.8	34.6	51.3	50.0	4.2	-23.8	38.4	-10.9	-22.4	20.7	33.4
1965	-35.7	13.7	-57.1	-7.0	-7.1	4.2	47.1	-2.2	-2.8	-18.6	34.7	73.3	-18.0	31.0	1.8	32.4	71.1	0.9	40.6
1966	31.1	12.1	5.1	1.4	27.4	12.8	-14.2	13.6	5.4	32.8	39.2	-7.7	34.1	0.8	-4.9	44.7	14.3	1.5	-1.1
1967	13.6	10.8	124.4	11.2	-5.2	10.3	0.1	15.0	13.2	4.9	-8.2	45.8	-3.6	-5.7	23.5	27.2	-14.7	7.3	9.4
1968	16.4	-4.7	-42.4	10.9	-0.2	-11.7	52.6	25.2	3.5	-8.4	-30.7	2.9	11.3	-5.2	12.9	34.1	-1.3	-8.8	3.4
1969	-26.9	12.0	-15.1	22.0	28.9	5.8	24.3	55.8	15.1	20.9	70.0	-19.4	1.7	45.0	38.4	94.7	29.3	6.5	4.5
1970	61.4	35.5	24.4	-3.3	5.9	26.5	32.6	28.3	15.4	19.1	26.9	10.3	5.0	-10.1	1.0	7.7	-3.1	-3.4	4.5

Source: Table 97

TABLE 99

UNITED KINGDOM SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION: SUMMARY OF GROWTH DATA.

Sample/Class	Time period	Linear regression coefficient (α)	(β)	Overall percentage change in annual production	Size of literature in 1970	Projected size in: 1975	1980	1985
Social sciences (Table 91)	1950-1970	33.61	2.875	209.0	10960	11500	13000	14500
Social sciences (Table 96)	1950-1970	25.27	2.651	239.0	9390	10000	11500	12900
Sociology	1950-1970	- 0.265	15.470	858.0	430	445	525	610
Political science	1950-1970	175.7	18.117	193.0	660	740	840	940
Economics	1950-1970	410.8	60.414	304.0	1990	2150	2475	2800
Education	1950-1970	395.6	17.657	311.0	1180	925	1025	1125
		Exponents (α)	(β)					
Social sciences (Table 96)	1950-1970	3.059	1.049	209.0	9390	10600	13500	17200
Social sciences (Table 91)	1950-1970	3.896	1.044	239.0	10960	11600	14400	17800
Sociology	1950-1970	48.97	1.103	858.0	430	600	980	1610
Political science	1950-1970	219.7	1.046	193.0	660	675	845	1060
Economics	1950-1970	546.8	1.057	304.0	1990	2300	3040	4010
Education	1950-1970	292.5	1.059	311.0	1180	1320	1750	2340

Source: Tables 91, 96 and 97.

TABLE 100

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK PRODUCTION:
SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Size	Annual percentage change in size.	Size (excluding fiction)	Annual percentage change in size (excluding fiction)
1950	11022	-	8056	-
1951	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-
1953		-	-	-
1954	11901	-	8461	-
1955	-	-	-	-
1956	12538	-	11804	-
1957	13142	4.8	9474	-19.7
1958	13462	2.4	9705	2.4
1959	-	-	-	-
1960	15012	-	10847	-
1961	18060	20.3	13804	27.3
1962	21904	21.3	16378	18.6
1963	25784	17.7	19684	20.2
1964	28451	10.3	22372	13.7
1965	23595	0.5	22459	3.9
1966	30050	5.1	24319	8.3
1967	28762	-4.3	22971	-5.5
1968	30387	5.6	25094	9.2
1969	29173	4.0	25056	0.2
1970	36071	23.6	30294	20.9
1971	37692	4.5	32039	5.8

Source: Bowker Annual

TABLE 101

BOOK PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: SIZE AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE (BASED ON UNESCO DATA).

Year	Size[1]	Annual percentage change in size	Size[2]	Annual percentage change in size	Size[1] (excluding fiction)	Annual percentage[1] change in size (excluding fiction)	Size[2] (excluding fiction)	Annual percentage[2] change in size (excluding fiction)
1955	12589	-	-	-	7878	-	-	-
1960	15012	-	-	-	9619	-	-	-
1961	18060	20.3	-	-	12301	27.9	-	-
1962	21901	21.3	-	-	14642	19.0	-	-
1963	25784	17.7	-	-	17584	20.1	-	-
1964	28451	10.3	-	-	21126	20.1	-	-
1965	28595	0.5	54378	-	21064	-0.3	-	-
1966	30050	5.1	58517	7.6	22528	7.0	50995	-
1967	26620	-11.4	58887	0.6	19986	-11.3	52253	2.5
1968	26384	-0.9	59247	1.2	20385	2.0	53243	1.9
1969	23381	-11.0	62083	4.8	18331	-10.1	57533	8.0
1970	35415	51.5	79350	27.8	27169	48.2	71104	23.6

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, Table 5.2

[1] Books and pamphlets (excluding categories of material mentioned in note [2] below)

[2] Includes some federal and state government publications and theses in total from 1965 onwards.

TABLE 102

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BOOK PRODUCTION: SUMMARY OF GROWTH DATA

Sample	Time period	Linear regression coefficient Intercept (α)	Slope (β)	Overall percentage change in annual production	Size of literature in 1970	Projected size in: 1975	1980	1985
All titles (ABPR)	1954-1971	7.3902	1.606	217.0	37700	46500	55500	64500
	1960-1970	-	-	140.0	-	-	-	-
All titles (UNESCO)	1960-1970	17.813	1.269	136.0	35400	40000	47000	54000
'Functional' titles (UNESCO)	1960-1970	11.174	1.248	182.0	27200	33000	40000	47000
		Exponent (α)	(β)					
All titles (ABPR)	1954-1971	10.240	1.078	217.0	37700	53600	78000	113000
All titles (UNESCO)	1960-1970	17.890	1.055	136.0	35400	42300	55300	74300

Source: Table 101 and Table 102

TABLE 1.03

GENERALIZED SUBJECT GROUPINGS FOR AEPR DATA ON UNITED STATES BOOK PRODUCTION.

Main analysis classes		Included classes (inclusive)
(1)	Generalities	000-099
(2)	Humanities	100-199[1] 200-299 400-499 (language) 720-789; 700-711 800-899; 920-929
(3)	Social sciences	300-399 650-659 790-799 900-909 910-919 930-999
(4)	Pure sciences	500-599
(5)	Applied sciences	600-609; 610-619; 620-629; 630-639; 640-649; 660-699; 711-719;
(6)	Fiction & Juvenile literature	FICTION JUVENILE

[1] Includes psychology in class 150-159

TABLE 101

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BOOK PRODUCTION, 5121.

Class[1]	Year 1872	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1951	1956	1957	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
000-099	309	106	183	-	12	35	60	88	315	122	378	424	42	282	273	340	377	532	634	644	554	719	724	846	1012
100-199	-	22	11	101	263	271	295	110	340	315	388	417	417	180	365	633	719	766	979	892	863	936	931	1280	1354
200-299	768	239	167	118	943	663	834	813	727	875	900	1185	1000	1104	1299	1435	1783	1830	1853	1828	1864	1791	1588	1788	1967
300-339, 350-369; 380-389	157	99	163	269	781	739	523	876	515	515	523	541	498	734	1611	2039	2387	2738	3212	3482	3611	4070	[illegible]	5912	6098
340-349	141	62	438	543	678	166	75	202	208	292	293	317	318	304	236	316	383	746	136	421	527	581	525	601	691
370-379	661	131	399	641	423	234	240	319	236	263	267	317	321	348	374	682	941	1232	954	1040	908	1125	812	1178	1250
400-499	-	-	-	-	200	234	215	319	148	181	191	184	149	228	307	362	388	803	527	795	563	502	468	472	536
500-599	319	56	93	184	711	512	462	496	705	707	722	903	1000	1089	1391	1743	2211	2736	2362	2038	2367	2107	2353	2358	2697
600-609; 620-629; 660-699	-	63	133	153	707	535	351	611	497	433	528	321	548	698	781	931	1157	1125	1132	1333	1252	1262	1035	1141	1309
610-619	171	111	117	218	511	290	318	472	443	392	463	512	531	520	776	952	1054	1211	1218	1436	1189	1277	1190	1476	1655
630-639, 712-719	-	-	-	-	200	290	73	139	152	148	145	146	160	156	231	283	286	285	270	287	287	249	260	265	324
640-649	-	43	29	76	132	49	55	94	193	239	189	141	141	197	191	225	265	237	308	274	236	212	314	321	477
650-659	-	-	-	-	150	246	210	102	230	260	287	336	273	305	350	498	523	575	537	586	627	772	683	797	700
700-711 ; 720-779	319	43	135	167	243	130	230	222	357	311	329	350	459	470	620	726	822	930	971	1013	1065	1117	1062	1169	1246
780-789	-	24	-	-	100	72	62	123	113	79	100	81	87	98	155	188	179	214	300	291	217	290	351	304	402
790-799	-	32	82	51	145	112	142	182	168	231	189	522	236	283	311	476	565	582	591	526	501	611	734	749	890
800-810; 813-820; 823-899	308	30	42	577	2042	331	539	506	591	538	712	593	626	736	888	1217	1313	1451	1686	1812	1725	2106	2128	3085	2986
811; 812; 821; 822	325	111	168	300	752	538	696	738	531	468	421	480	431	492	615	696	787	956	994	1024	976	1102	1254	1474	1494
900-909; 930-999	325	72	153	257	563	711	431	853	516	900	578	908	901	863	1049	1212	1324	1358	1682	1619	1487	1528	1921	1995	1978
910-919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	388	363	339	366	581	712	815	1024	883	964	1090	1181	1149	1384	1609
920-929	325	151	113	271	641	514	792	617	603	743	781	789	697	879	790	923	972	948	685	1100	1041	1123	1161	1526	1797
FICTION	532	292	1118	1278	1539	1134	2103	1736	1907	2008	2229	2111	2255	2410	2630	2942	3124	3271	3241	3018	3080	2811	2711	3137	3430
JUVENILE	716	270	408	527	1010	499	953	984	1050	1342	1495	1557	1522	1725	1626	2581	2976	2808	2893	2713	2711	2482	1436	2610	2223
Annual total	5157	2076	3559	6359	15170	8422	10027	11148	10731	11901	12538	13172	13111	13912	18180	21901	25781	27917	28925	30050	28762	30387	29173	36071	37992

Source: Bowker Annual

[1] See Table 1.5 and Appendix B for subject key.

TABLE 105

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Class[1]	Year	% Change														
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
000-099	-	12.2	-38.2	-	-	-2.5	26.9	65.3	-7.8	19.2	1.6	-11.0	35.1	-3.3	16.8	19.6
100-199	-	15.2	0.0	-	-	17.7	15.6	10.1	6.6	27.8	-8.9	-3.3	9.6	0.5	31.5	5.7
200-299	-	10.4	0.0	-	-	16.9	12.8	22.6	2.7	1.1	-2.5	3.1	-3.9	-11.2	12.5	-15.3
300-339; 350-369; 380-399	-	-5.5	15.0	-	-	113.9	27.7	20.8	10.1	18.1	7.1	3.7	12.7	-0.1	15.5	5.0
340-349	-	8.2	-0.3	-	-	-33.0	23.1	21.2	-9.7	23.1	-3.5	23.2	10.2	-9.5	15.9	9.1
370-379	-	18.7	1.1	-	-	33.5	27.7	38.0	31.0	-22.6	9.1	-13.0	24.3	-25.1	39.9	5.1
400-499	-	-3.7	-19.0	-	-	34.7	8.2	17.9	64.2	-34.2	50.9	-29.1	-10.9	-9.7	0.8	13.5
500-599	-	23.2	10.6	-	-	37.2	16.7	26.9	23.9	-9.5	15.5	-20.0	1.6	-2.2	0.2	14.3
600-609; 620-629; 630-639	-	-20.3	30.2	-	-	11.9	19.2	21.3	-2.8	2.5	15.7	-6.1	0.7	-17.9	10.2	11.7
610-619	-	9.9	3.9	-	-	39.2	22.7	16.8	11.9	0.6	18.8	-17.8	7.1	-9.8	24.0	12.1
630-639; 712-719	-	0.7	9.6	-	-	18.1	22.5	1.1	-0.1	-5.3	5.3	0.0	-13.2	1.1	1.9	22.2
640-649	-	-18.5	1.6	-	-	-3.1	17.8	17.8	-10.6	26.6	-8.7	-6.6	21.8	0.6	2.2	18.5
650-659	-	21.1	1.8	-	-	11.8	13.7	31.1	10.0	-6.5	9.2	7.0	23.1	-11.5	15.6	-12.1
700-711 720-779	-	6.1	31.2	-	-	31.9	17.1	13.3	10.3	7.2	1.1	5.2	1.8	-1.9	30.0	6.5
780-789	-	-16.0	15.5	-	-	58.2	21.5	-1.8	19.6	10.2	-3.0	-25.5	33.6	21.0	15.0	-0.1
790-799	-	17.5	6.3	-	-	55.3	7.2	19.1	2.5	1.6	-11.0	-1.8	28.5	13.9	8.8	11.3
800-810; 813-820; 823-899	-	-19.7	5.6	-	-	20.7	23.5	19.7	10.8	16.0	7.5	-1.8	22.0	15.2	27.0	-3.2
811; 812; 821; 822	-	14.0	-10.2	-	-	25.0	3.4	25.8	19.0	6.2	3.1	-1.7	8.8	18.0	17.3	1.3
900-909; 930-999	-	18.5	-0.2	-	-	21.3	15.3	9.3	2.6	23.9	-3.8	-8.2	2.7	25.7	3.8	0.8
910-919	-	-5.9	-7.1	-	-	21.5	28.0	13.9	21.2	-13.8	9.2	13.1	8.3	2.7	21.3	15.1
920-929	-	2.3	-12.8	-	-	-10.1	15.9	5.3	-2.5	-27.8	61.1	-5.3	7.5	3.3	32.2	16.9
FICTION	-	-1.7	5.9	-	-	7.8	11.9	6.2	1.7	-1.0	5.9	2.0	-8.7	-1.5	15.7	9.3
JUVENILE	-	1.2	-2.3	-	-	-3.7	39.0	15.2	-5.7	3.1	-2.3	0.0	-8.1	-13.3	87.7	-15.7

Source: Table 104

[1] See Table 103 and Appendix B for subject key

TABLE 106

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN CLASSES

Year	Class						
	Generalities	Humanities	Social sciences	Pure sciences	Applied sciences	Fiction	Annual total
1950	345	3140	2023	705	1285	2966	10734
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	422	3533	2476	707	1323	3440	11901
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	378	3831	2555	722	1327	3724	12538
1957	424	3940	2974	904	1232	3668	13142
1958	262	3956	3066	1000	1400	3757	13441
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	282	4487	3418	1089	1571	4165	15012
1961	275	5230	4826	1494	1979	4256	18060
1962	349	6010	5885	1743	2391	5526	21904
1963	577	7063	7071	2211	2762	6100	25784
1964	532	7855	7855	2738	2858	6079	27917
1965	634	7997	8325	2562	2941	6136	28595
1966	644	8739	8638	2958	3340	5731	30050
1967	554	8318	8748	2367	2984	5791	28762
1968	749	8937	9901	2407	3100	5293	30387
1969	724	9264	9916	2353	2799	4117	29173
1970	846	11208	12679	2356	3203	5777	36071
1971	1012	11382	13183	2697	3765	5653	37692

Source: Bowker Annual

TABLE 107

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE.

Year	Class % Change					
	Generalities	Humanities	Social sciences	Pure sciences	Applied sciences	Fiction
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	12.2	2.8	16.4	25.2	-7.2	-1.5
1958	-38.2	0.4	3.1	10.6	13.6	2.4
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-2.5	16.6	41.2	37.2	26.0	2.2
1962	26.9	14.9	21.9	16.7	20.8	29.8
1963	65.3	17.5	20.2	26.9	15.5	10.4
1964	-7.8	11.2	11.1	23.8	3.5	-0.3
1965	19.2	1.8	6.0	-6.4	2.9	0.9
1966	1.6	9.3	3.8	15.5	13.6	-6.6
1967	-14.0	-4.8	1.3	-20.0	-10.7	-1.0
1968	35.2	7.4	13.2	1.7	3.9	-8.6
1969	-3.3	3.7	0.2	-2.2	-9.7	-22.2
1970	16.9	21.0	27.9	0.2	14.4	40.3
1971	19.6	1.6	4.0	14.4	17.5	-2.1

Source: Table 106

TABLE 108

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES.

Year	Class %					
	Generalities	Humanities	Social sciences	Pure sciences	Applied sciences	Fiction
1950	3.3	31.8	18.9	6.6	12.0	27.6
1954	3.5	29.7	20.8	5.9	11.1	28.9
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	3.0	30.6	20.4	5.8	10.6	29.7
1957	3.2	30.0	22.6	6.9	9.4	27.9
1958	1.9	29.4	22.8	7.4	10.4	28.0
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	1.9	29.9	22.8	7.3	10.5	27.7
1961	1.5	29.0	26.7	8.3	11.0	23.6
1962	1.6	27.4	26.9	8.0	10.9	25.2
1963	2.2	27.4	27.4	8.6	10.7	23.7
1964	1.9	28.1	28.1	9.8	10.2	21.8
1965	2.2	28.0	29.1	9.0	10.3	21.5
1966	2.1	29.1	28.7	9.8	11.1	19.1
1967	1.9	28.9	30.4	8.2	10.4	20.1
1968	2.5	29.4	32.6	7.9	10.2	17.4
1969	2.5	31.8	34.0	8.1	9.6	14.1
1970	2.3	31.1	35.2	6.5	8.9	16.0
1971	2.7	30.2	35.0	7.2	10.0	15.0

Source: Table 106

TABLE 109

UNITED STATES BOOK PRODUCTION: SUMMARY OF GROWTH DATA

Sample/class	Time period	Linear regression coefficient Intercept (∝)	Slope (β)	Overall percentage change in annual production 1954-71	1960-70	Size in 1970	Projected size in: 1975	1980	1985
All titles (ABPR)	1954-1971	7.390	1.606	217.0	140.0	37700	46500	55500	64500
Humanities	1954-1971	2.041	0.485	226.0	150.0	11400	13500	16000	18500
Social sciences	1954-1971	0.364	0.648	432.0	271.0	13200	16000	19500	23000
Pure sciences	1954-1971	0.460	0.139	280.0	116.0	2700	4000	4700	5400
Applied sciences	1954-1971	0.872	0.153	185.0	104.0	3800	4400	5200	6100
		Exponent (∝)	(β)						
All titles (ABPR)	1954-1971	10.240	1.078	217.0	140.0	37700	53600	78000	113000
Humanities	1954-1971	2.997	1.078	226.0	150.0	11400	15700	22700	33100
Social sciences	1954-1971	2.086	1.111	432.0	271.0	13200	21000	35600	60300

Source: Table 106

GENERALIZED SUBJECT GROUPING FOR ABPR AND BNB (ABPR-Compatible)

DATA ON UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION

Main analysis class	'Included classes' comprising the main analysis classes, common to ABPR (Table 106) and BNB (Table 113)	Differences in ABPR and BNB (Compatible) data with BNB data 6-class format (Table 91)
(i) Generalities	000-099	No difference
(ii) Humanities	100-199	ABPR include / BNB exclude
	200-299	150-159
	400-499	400-419
	700-710 (731) (Art)	ABPR exclude / BNB include
	720-789	366-369 913
	800-899 excluding Fiction/ Juvenile	930-939
	920-929	
(iii) Social sciences	300-399	ABPR exclude / BNB include
	650-659	150-159
	790-799	400-419
	900-909	572
	910-919	614 711-719
	930-939	ABPR include / BNB exclude
		650-657
		659
		913 366-369
		930-939
(iv) Pure sciences	500-599	ABPR include / BNB exclude
		572
(v) Applied sciences	600-649; 660-699	ABPR include / BNB exclude
	711-719	614 711-719
(vi) Fiction	Fiction; Juvenile Fiction	No difference

Note: In column 3: 'ABPR include /exclude ' refers to Table 106; (i.e. psychology and languages are included in the humanities and ancient history in the social sciences) 'BNB include / exclude ' refers to Table 91. In calculating size values for Table 91, the differences with Table 113, result from including or excluding 'BNB' classes as specified.

TABLE 111

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE (ABPR - Comparable data).

Class[1]	Year																			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
000-099	200	286	297	257	310	314	370	326	329	410	429	514	457	361	387	482	615	647	628	720	706
100-199	301	281	335	320	274	303	307	322	327	306	316	430	308	364	451	477	452	536	518	561	704
200-299	876	1061	1077	980	1183	1128	1139	1218	1201	1190	1370	1567	1305	1233	1635	1411	1412	1391	1321	1369	1331
300-339; 350-369; 380-399	1371	1715	1944	1809	2004	1843	2122	2219	2183	2032	2609	2615	2384	2414	3274	2988	3498	3626	3730	4330	4885
340-349	241	314	276	273	262	259	263	351	347	269	326	333	339	323	383	354	383	458	454	420	453
370-379	287	379	383	380	423	431	427	417	412	419	532	595	491	592	739	718	757	857	887	1021	1179
400-499	294	307	431	341	368	417	518	528	575	488	608	571	608	481	856	983	1119	857	795	638	709
500-599	706	835	935	917	887	1078	1060	1337	1450	1503	1717	1931	1753	2016	2276	2291	2396	2676	2396	2667	2921
600-609; 620-629; 660-699	1056	1354	1586	1388	1602	1492	1652	1691	1711	1429	1761	1638	1675	1486	1747	1702	1768	2089	1825	2070	2194
610-619	516	593	686	608	572	623	605	658	720	738	984	968	828	879	1024	959	916	1112	908	1110	930
630-639; 712-719	454	549	602	616	596	568	687	681	568	539	688	560	538	552	630	620	728	722	542	798	815
640-649	155	161	157	177	161	195	194	176	190	158	206	194	183	270	278	279	261	282	260	330	350
650-659	279	325	309	308	335	423	389	431	470	357	413	447	401	394	544	523	514	608	576	778	815
700-711; 720-779	534	694	651	573	688	730	677	609	730	801	821	946	828	800	924	918	949	1069	1060	1191	1329
780-789	96	141	129	101	115	93	131	172	135	118	111	141	141	115	180	168	186	162	175	189	181
790-799	432	631	607	628	621	693	626	659	566	316	637	646	652	568	648	526	593	614	700	804	841
800-810; 813-820; 823-899	518	566	616	645	755	675	632	716	822	827	959	946	873	885	983	1036	1040	1153	1192	1249	1351
811; 812; 821; 822	639	711	613	555	676	655	580	593	679	678	756	745	601	571	611	655	701	806	845	1020	1100
900-909; 930-999	500	694	677	645	619	673	706	822	1028	817	964	1016	862	715	859	1207	1207	1329	1314	1500	1469
910-919	538	747	885	1024	937	1003	1019	1116	1083	967	1185	1422	1097	1038	1251	1264	1297	1370	1265	1358	1315
920-929	504	534	583	495	530	508	549	629	581	517	632	642	623	564	632	605	642	691	626	696	740
FICTION	1717	2014	2050	1759	2053	1963	2071	2149	2413	2149	2609	2717	1916	1854	1843	2204	2261	2463	3135	3467	3265
JUVENILE	715	751	843	790	939	905	845	873	831	616	976	904	770	941	782	963	976	985	990	1028	885
Annual total	12925	15643	16671	15691	16910	16992	17582	18973	19490	17674	21672	22505	19523	19566	23007	23346	24666	26505	26143	29314	30468

Source: British National Bibliography

[1] See Table 110 and Appendix B for subject key

TABLE 112

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE,

Class[1]	Year	% Change																		
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
000-099	-	10.1	3.8	-14.4	20.6	4.2	17.8	15.1	0.7	2.5	-2.5	19.8	-11.0	0.8	5.9	-1.0	16.3	6.9	-2.9	11.6	-1.9
100-199	-	-6.6	19.2	-4.4	-14.3	10.3	1.3	4.8	4.5	-6.4	13.0	23.2	-28.4	18.1	25.9	5.7	-5.2	18.5	-5.3	8.3	26.4
200-299	-	21.4	1.5	-9.0	20.7	-1.6	1.8	8.6	-3.7	-0.9	15.1	14.3	-16.7	-5.9	32.6	-14.5	-0.4	-1.4	-5.0	3.6	2.7
300-339; 350-369; 380-399	-	23.1	13.4	-7.0	-10.8	-8.0	15.1	1.6	-1.6	-6.9	28.4	0.2	-8.8	1.3	35.6	-8.7	17.1	-1.7	2.9	16.1	12.8
340-349	-	30.2	-12.1	-0.3	-1.7	-1.1	1.9	33.4	-1.1	-22.1	21.4	5.2	-1.2	-1.7	18.6	-5.0	5.2	10.5	-0.8	-7.1	7.8
370-379	-	32.0	1.0	-0.7	11.3	1.8	-0.9	1.6	-1.1	-0.2	26.9	11.8	-12.1	20.3	23.8	-2.8	0.4	13.2	3.3	15.1	15.4
400-499	-	1.1	40.3	-20.8	7.9	19.5	17.7	1.9	8.9	-15.1	24.3	-6.0	6.5	-20.9	78.0	14.8	13.8	-23.4	-7.1	-19.8	11.1
500-599	-	18.2	11.9	-1.9	-9.2	21.3	-1.6	29.1	8.4	3.6	-8.5	10.1	-9.2	16.2	11.8	0.6	4.6	11.6	-10.1	11.3	9.5
600-609; 620-629; 660-699	-	28.2	17.1	-6.1	7.6	-6.8	10.7	2.3	1.3	-16.6	29.7	-6.1	1.9	-11.3	17.6	-2.9	3.8	18.1	-12.6	13.4	5.9
610-619	-	14.9	15.6	-11.3	-5.9	8.2	-2.9	8.8	9.1	2.5	33.3	-1.9	-14.1	6.1	16.3	-6.1	-4.3	21.4	-18.1	22.3	-16.3
630-639; 712-719	-	20.9	9.6	2.3	-3.2	-1.6	20.9	-10.8	-16.3	-5.1	27.6	-18.6	-3.3	2.6	14.1	-1.5	17.4	-0.8	-25.0	17.3	2.2
640-649	-	3.8	-2.4	12.4	-9.0	21.1	-0.5	-9.2	7.9	-18.8	30.3	-5.8	-5.6	15.5	2.0	0.3	-6.4	8.0	-7.8	26.0	6.0
650-659	-	16.1	-4.9	-0.3	8.8	26.3	-8.1	10.8	9.1	-24.0	5.6	8.2	-10.2	-1.7	30.4	1.7	-1.7	18.2	5.3	35.1	1.8
700-711; 720-779	-	30.0	-6.2	-11.9	20.0	6.1	-7.3	3.3	4.3	9.8	2.4	15.2	-12.1	-3.3	15.3	0.6	3.3	12.9	-0.8	12.1	11.6
780-789	-	16.8	-8.3	-21.7	13.8	-19.1	10.8	31.2	-21.3	-12.5	18.1	2.1	-2.0	2.8	24.1	-6.6	10.7	-12.1	8.0	8.0	-4.2
790-799	-	16.0	-3.8	3.4	-4.1	11.3	-9.6	5.2	-15.6	-34.1	101.3	0.1	-15.3	3.7	14.0	-18.8	12.7	3.3	14.0	14.8	1.6
800-810 813-820; 823-899	-	9.3	8.9	1.7	17.1	-10.6	-0.4	13.3	14.8	0.0	16.0	-1.4	-2.1	1.1	11.1	5.4	0.4	11.1	3.2	1.8	8.2
811; 812; 821; 822	-	11.2	-13.5	-9.7	21.8	-3.1	-11.5	-3.0	20.6	-0.1	11.9	-1.8	-19.3	-1.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	15.0	1.0	20.8	7.8
900-909 930-999	-	38.8	-2.1	-1.7	-1.0	8.7	4.9	21.9	10.3	-20.3	17.5	3.3	-13.1	-17.0	20.1	28.8	9.0	10.1	-1.1	14.1	-2.0
910-919	-	38.8	18.1	38.3	-8.1	7.0	1.5	9.5	-2.9	-10.7	22.5	20.0	-22.8	-3.3	20.6	1.0	2.6	5.6	-7.7	7.1	-3.1
920-929	-	3.9	9.1	-15.0	7.0	-4.1	8.0	-.5	-7.1	-11.1	22.2	1.5	-2.1	9.4	12.0	-4.2	6.1	7.6	-9.4	11.1	6.3
FICTION	-	17.2	1.7	-14.1	16.7	-4.3	7.3	3.7	12.2	-19.9	21.4	4.1	-29.1	-3.2	-0.6	19.5	2.5	8.9	27.2	10.5	-5.8
JUVENILE	-	5.0	12.2	-6.2	18.8	-3.6	6.9	3.3	-4.1	-26.1	56.4	-7.3	-14.8	22.2	-16.8	23.1	1.3	0.9	0.5	3.8	-13.9

Source: Table 111

[1]See Table 110 and Appendix B for subject key.

TABLE 113

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES

(ABPR- Compatible data)

Year	Class						
	Generalities	Humanities	Social sciences	Pure sciences	Applied sciences	Fiction	Annual total
1950	200	3762	3648	706	2181	2432	12929
1951	286	4295	4805	835	2657	2765	15643
1952	297	4437	5081	935	3031	2893	16674
1953	257	4010	5069	917	2889	2549	15691
1954	310	4589	5201	887	2931	2992	16910
1955	314	4532	5325	1078	2878	2868	16995
1956	370	4543	5552	1060	3138	2916	17579
1957	426	4877	6105	1337	3206	3022	18973
1958	429	5053	6119	1450	3192	3247	19490
1959	440	4925	5177	1503	2854	2765	17674
1960	429	5636	6666	1717	3639	3585	21672
1961	514	5991	7078	1931	3370	3621	22505
1962	457	5287	6116	1753	3224	2686	19523
1963	461	5043	6044	2036	3187	2795	19566
1964	487	6272	7668	2276	3679	2625	23007
1965	482	6256	7590	2291	3560	3167	23346
1966	610	6501	8249	2396	3673	3237	24666
1967	647	6667	8862	2676	4205	3448	26505
1968	628	6533	8926	2396	3535	4125	26143
1969	720	6913	10211	2667	4308	4495	29314
1970	706	7445	10957	2921	4289	4150	30468

Source: British National Bibliography

TABLE 114

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SIZE BY MAIN SUBJECT CLASSES (ABPR- Compatible data)

Year	Class					
	Generalities	Humanities	Social sciences	Pure sciences	Applied sciences	Fiction
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	43.0	14.1	31.7	18.2	21.8	13.7
1952	3.8	3.3	5.7	11.9	14.1	4.6
1953	-13.4	-9.6	-0.2	-1.9	-4.7	-11.9
1954	20.6	14.1	2.6	-3.2	1.5	17.4
1955	1.2	-1.2	2.3	21.5	-1.8	-4.1
1956	17.8	0.2	4.2	-1.7	9.0	1.7
1957	15.1	7.3	9.9	26.1	2.2	3.6
1958	0.7	3.6	0.2	8.5	-0.4	7.4
1959	2.5	-2.5	-15.3	3.7	-10.3	-14.8
1960	-2.5	14.4	28.7	14.2	27.1	29.7
1961	19.8	6.2	6.1	12.5	-7.4	1.0
1962	-11.0	-11.7	-13.5	-9.2	-4.3	-25.8
1963	0.8	-4.6	-1.1	16.1	-1.1	4.1
1964	5.6	24.3	26.8	11.8	15.4	-5.1
1965	-1.0	0.2	-1.0	0.7	-3.2	20.6
1966	26.5	3.9	8.6	4.6	3.2	2.2
1967	6.0	2.5	7.4	11.7	14.5	6.5
1968	-2.9	-2.0	0.7	-10.5	-15.9	19.6
1969	14.6	5.8	14.3	11.3	21.9	9.0
1970	-1.9	7.6	7.3	9.5	-0.4	-7.7

Source: Table 113

TABLE 115

UNITED KINGDOM BOOK PRODUCTION: SUBJECT COMPOSITION BY MAIN CLASSES (ABPR - Compatible data)

Year	Class %					
	Generalities	Humanities	Social sciences	Pure sciences	Applied sciences	Fiction
1950	1.5	29.1	28.2	5.5	16.9	18.8
1951	1.8	27.5	30.7	5.3	17.0	17.7
1952	1.8	26.6	30.5	5.6	18.2	17.4
1953	1.6	25.6	32.3	5.8	18.4	16.2
1954	1.8	27.1	30.8	5.2	17.3	17.7
1955	1.8	26.7	31.3	6.3	16.9	16.9
1956	2.1	25.8	31.6	6.0	17.9	16.6
1957	2.2	25.7	32.2	7.0	16.9	15.9
1958	2.2	25.9	31.4	7.4	16.4	16.7
1959	2.5	27.9	29.3	8.5	16.2	15.6
1960	2.0	26.0	30.8	7.9	16.8	16.5
1961	2.3	26.6	31.5	8.6	15.0	16.1
1962	2.3	27.1	31.3	9.0	16.5	13.8
1963	2.4	25.8	30.9	10.4	16.3	14.3
1964	2.1	27.3	33.3	9.9	16.0	11.4
1965	2.1	26.8	32.5	9.8	15.2	13.6
1966	2.5	26.4	33.4	9.7	14.9	13.1
1967	2.4	25.2	33.4	10.1	15.9	13.0
1968	2.4	25.0	34.1	9.2	13.5	15.8
1969	2.5	23.6	34.8	9.1	14.7	15.3
1970	2.3	24.4	36.0	9.6	14.1	13.6

Source: Table 113

FIGURES

Figure 1

World book production 1931-1970: All, top 15 and top 12 producers.

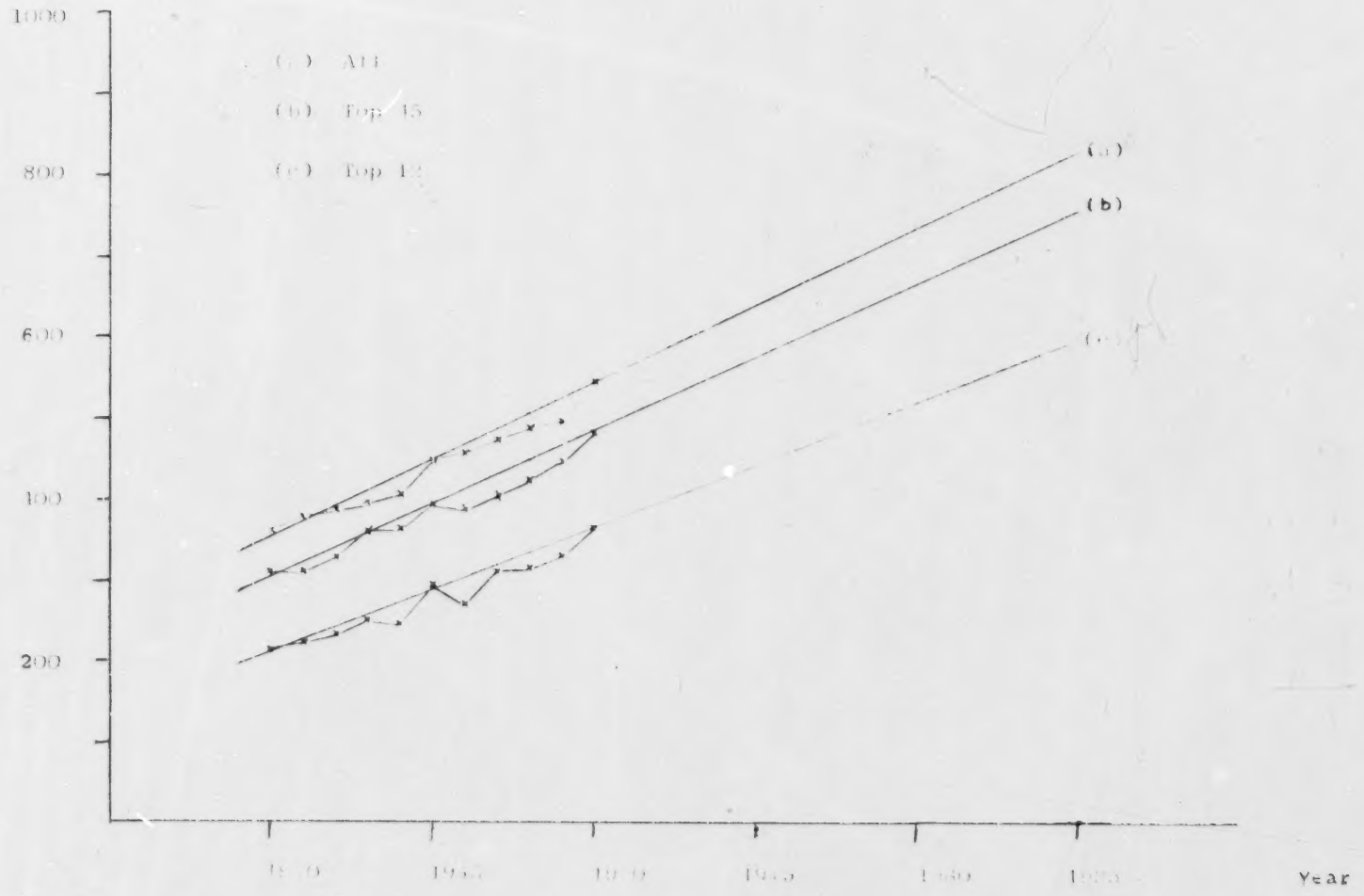


Figure 2

World book production 1951-1970.

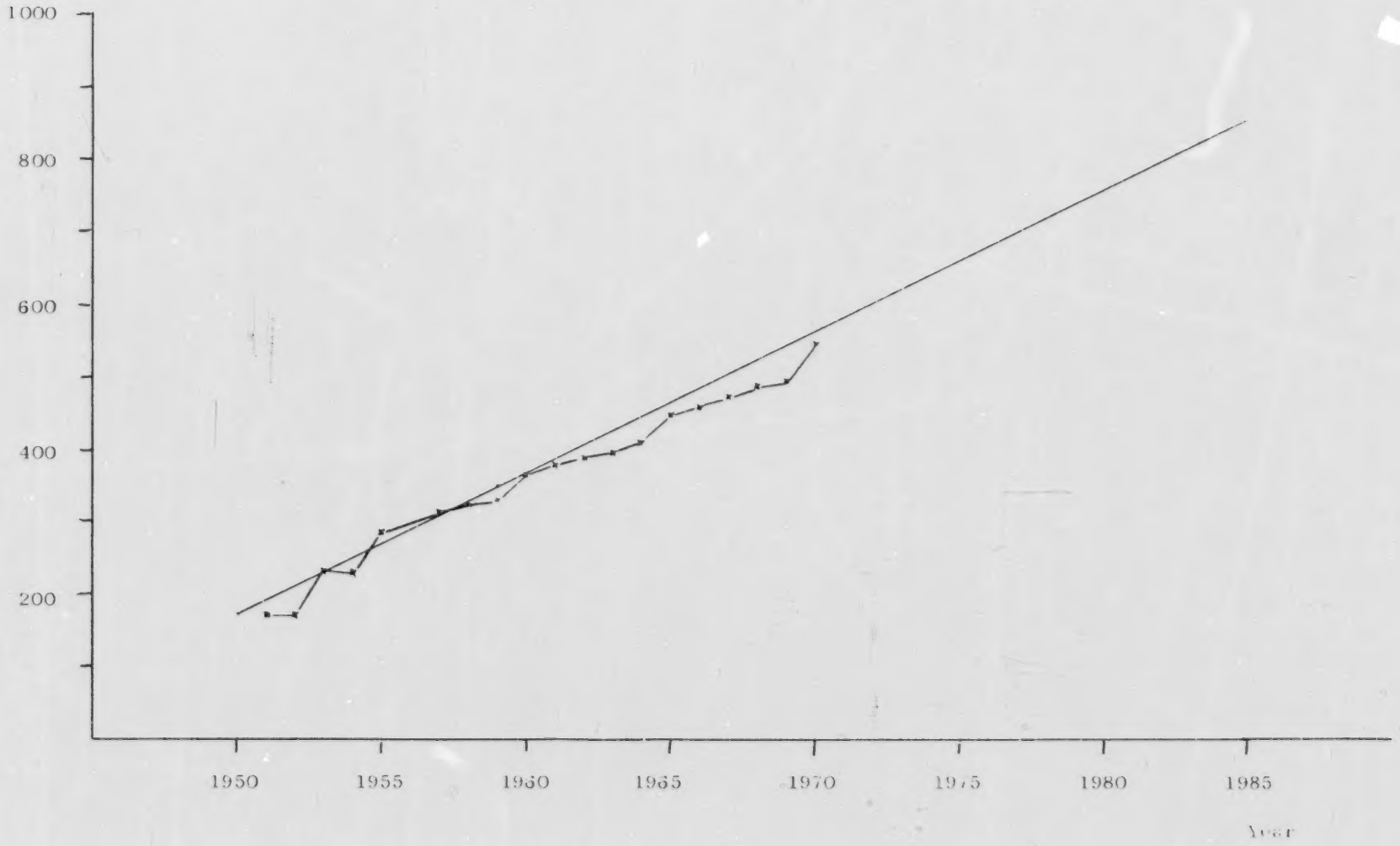


Figure 3

World 'functional' book production 1961-1970; All, top 45 and top 12 producers.

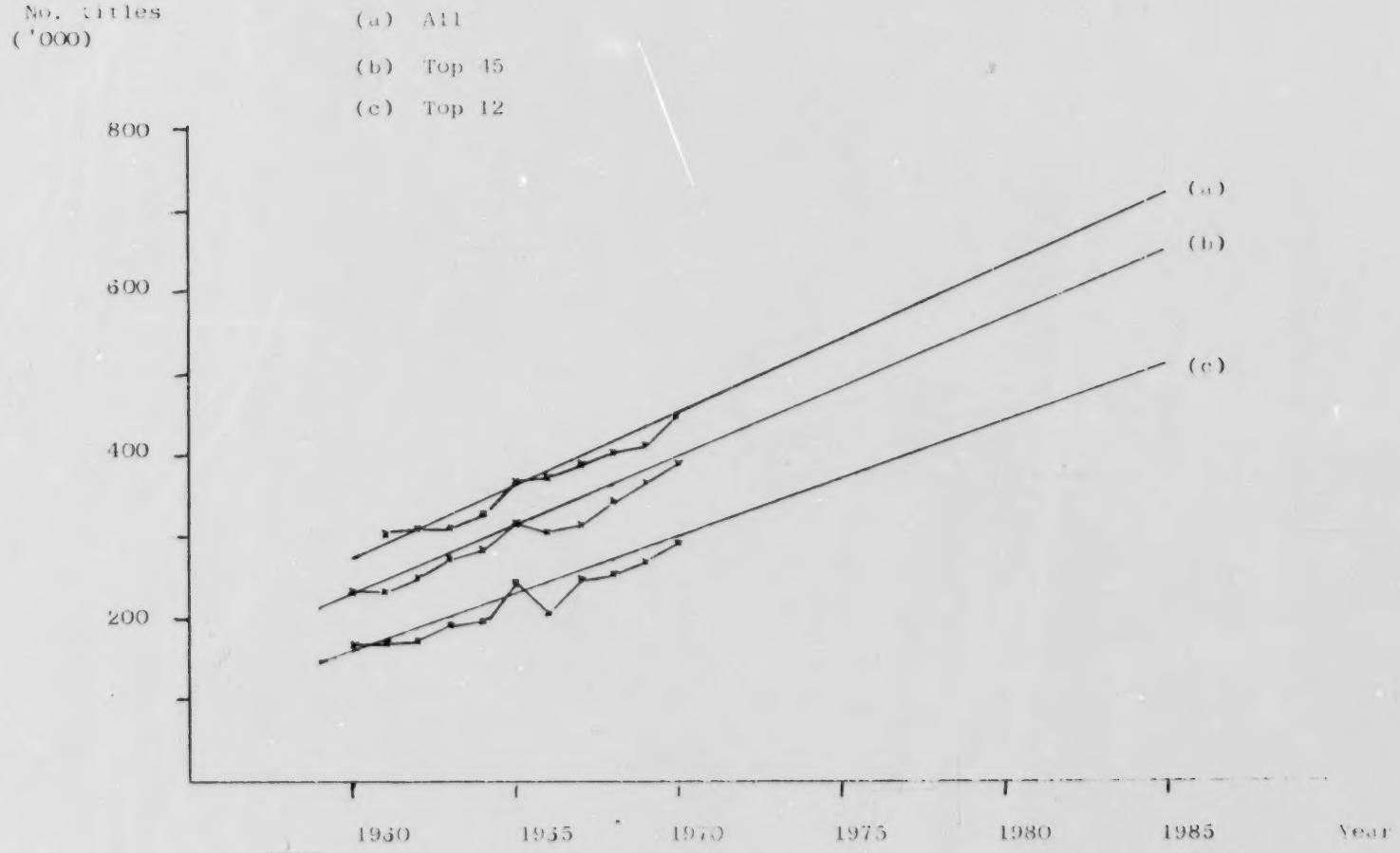
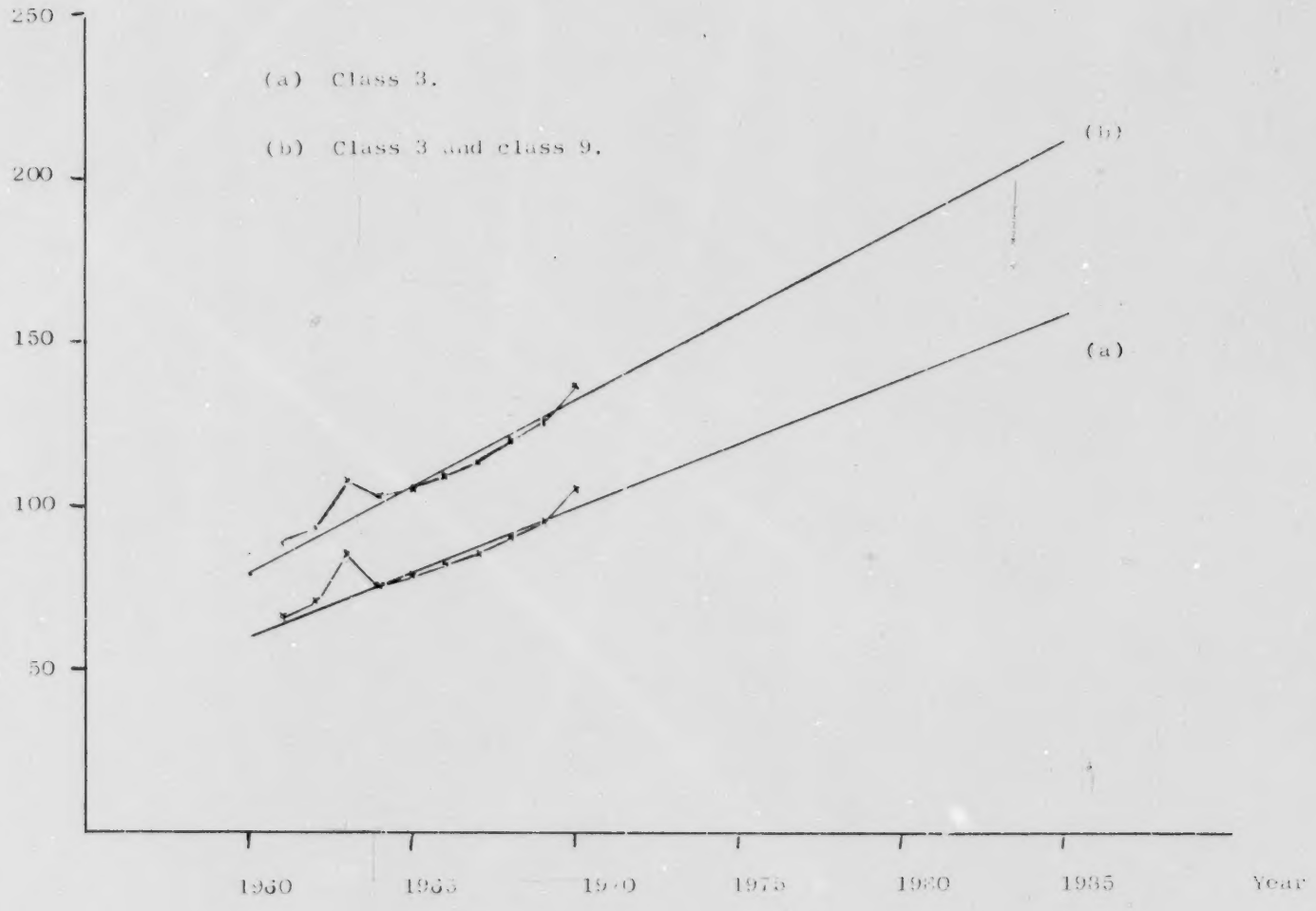


Figure 4

World social sciences book production
1961-1970.



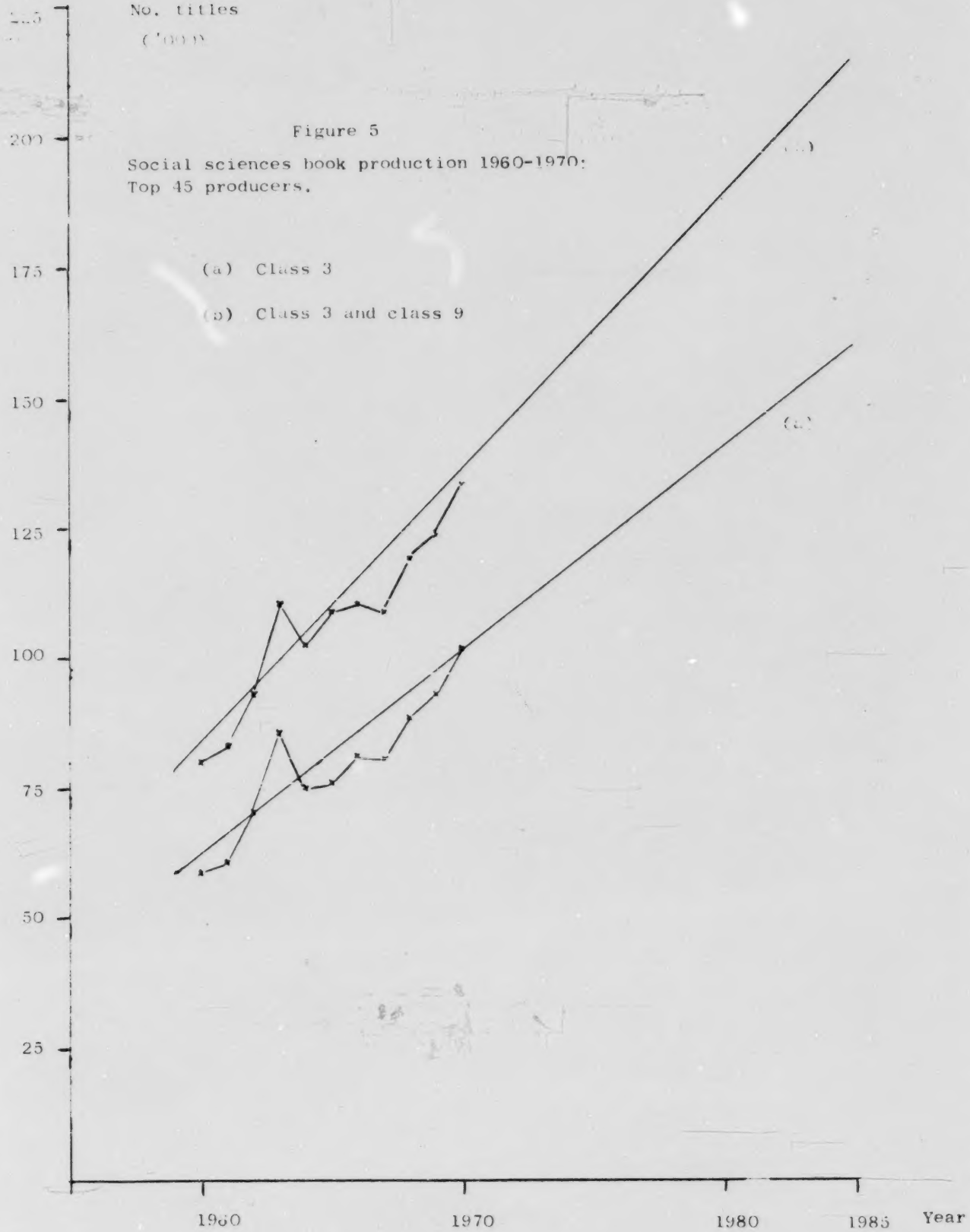


Figure 5

Social sciences book production 1960-1970:
Top 45 producers.

(a) Class 3

(b) Class 3 and class 9

Figure 6

Social sciences book production 1960-1970:
Top 12 producers.

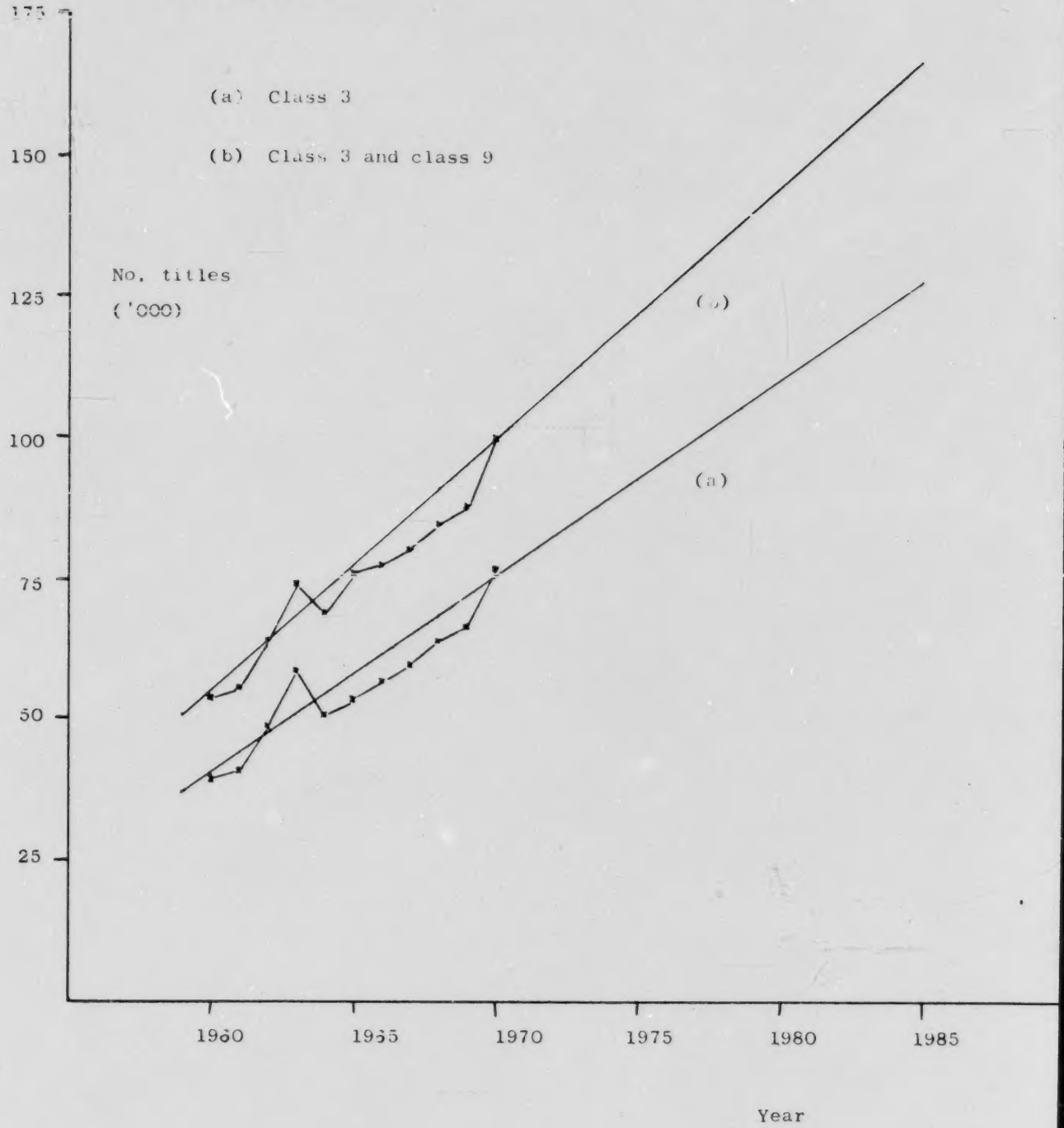
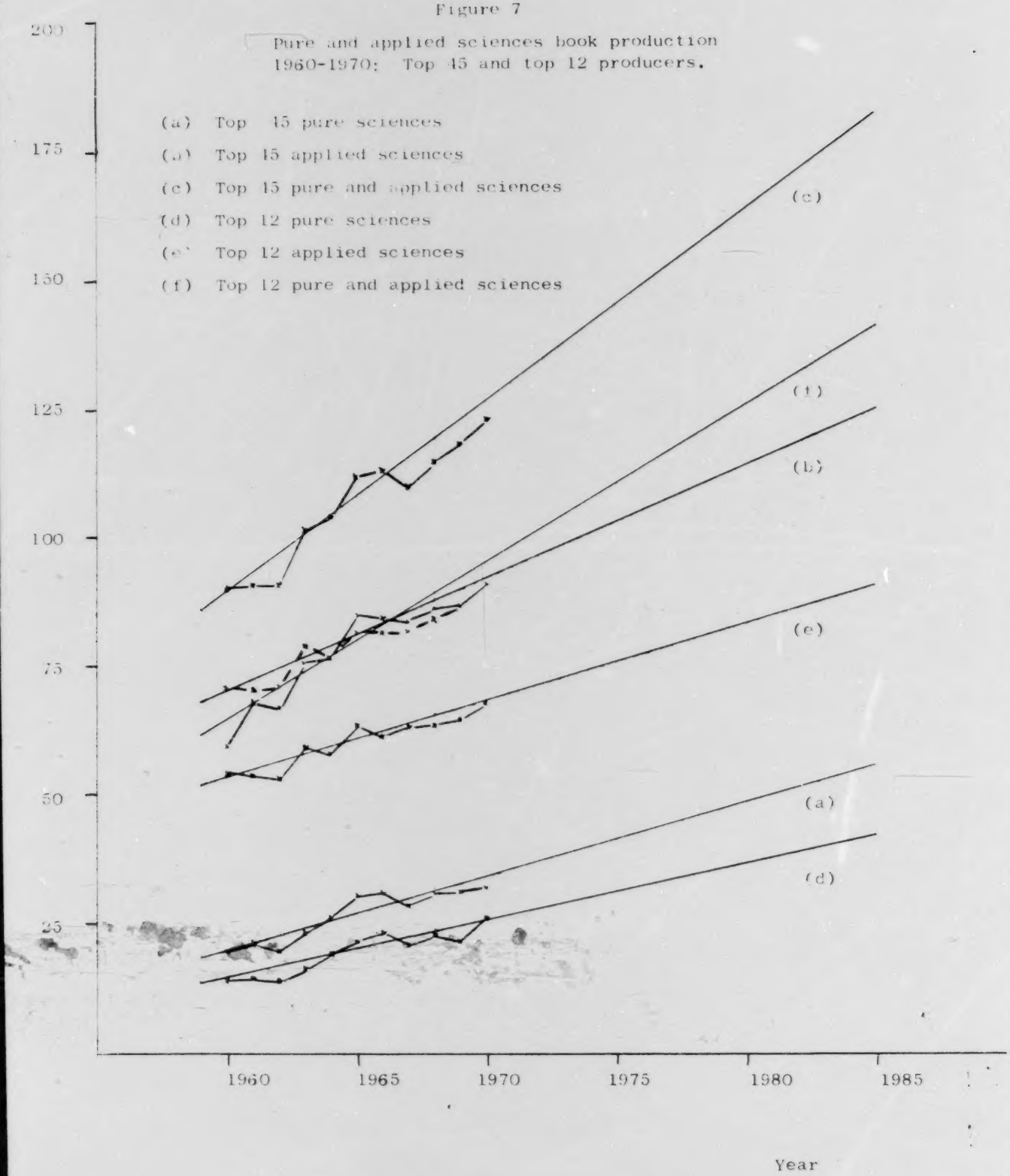


Figure 7

Pure and applied sciences book production
1960-1970: Top 45 and top 12 producers.



The data collection has led to an anomaly at the world and top 45 level for the years 1962, 1965 and 1966 for classes 1, 2, 8 and 9, and 1962 and 1966 for classes 1, 2 and 8. The row total of subject data in Tables 4 and 6 for these combinations of years and classes produces a greater total for the top 45, than for world production. This is logically inconsistent, but arises from unavoidably having had to use different annual volumes of the UN and UNESCO statistics to derive a composite total for world and top 45 production; this has led to differences in the total number of countries sampled at the world level (see Table 4A) and the actual countries sampled.

The error in size is no more than 3%, has no effect on the growth trend, is hardly enough to justify further refinement of the data, and acceptable in view of the great difficulty anyway in identifying the humanities literature.

Figure 8

Humanities book production 1960/61-1970:
All, top 45 and top 12 producers.

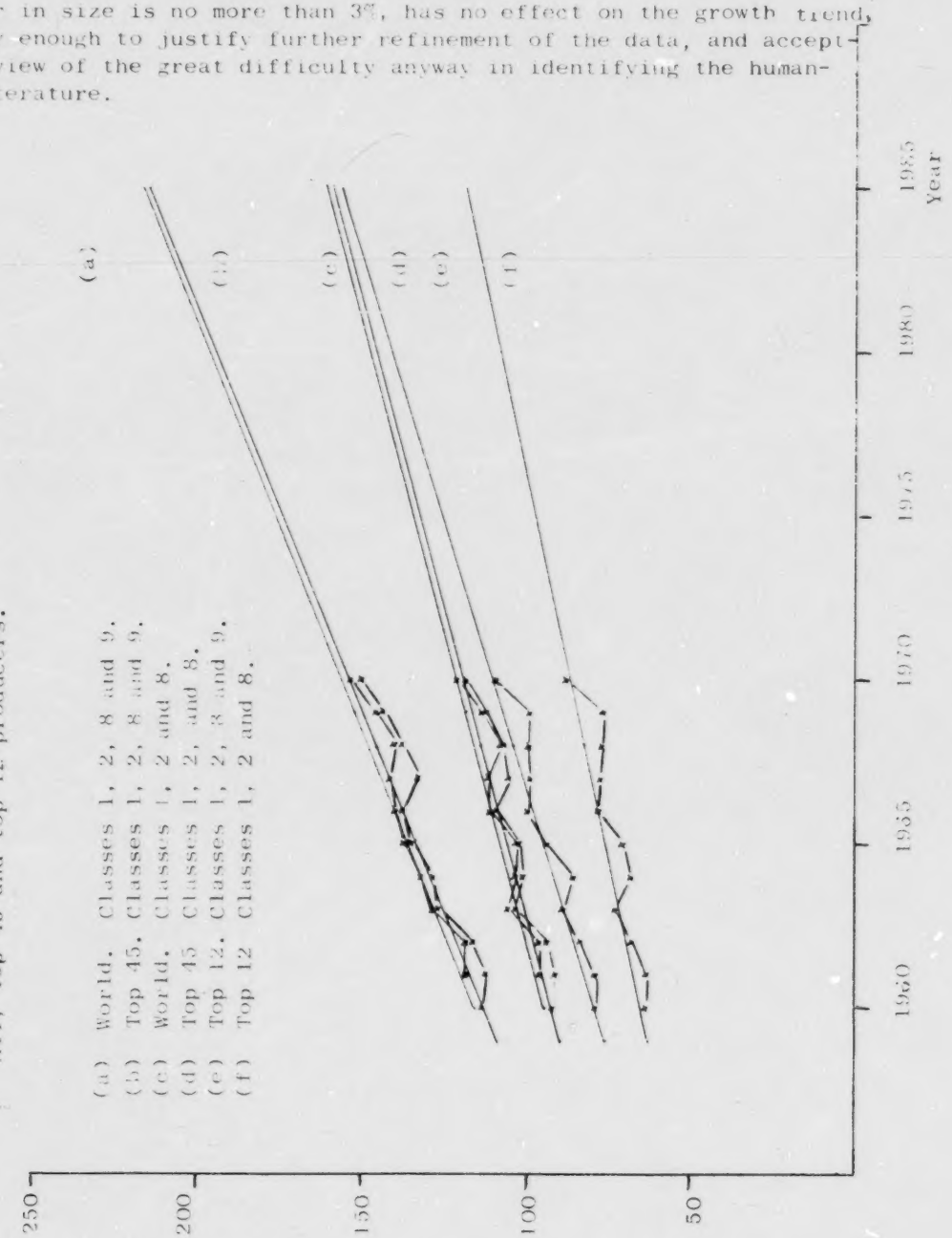
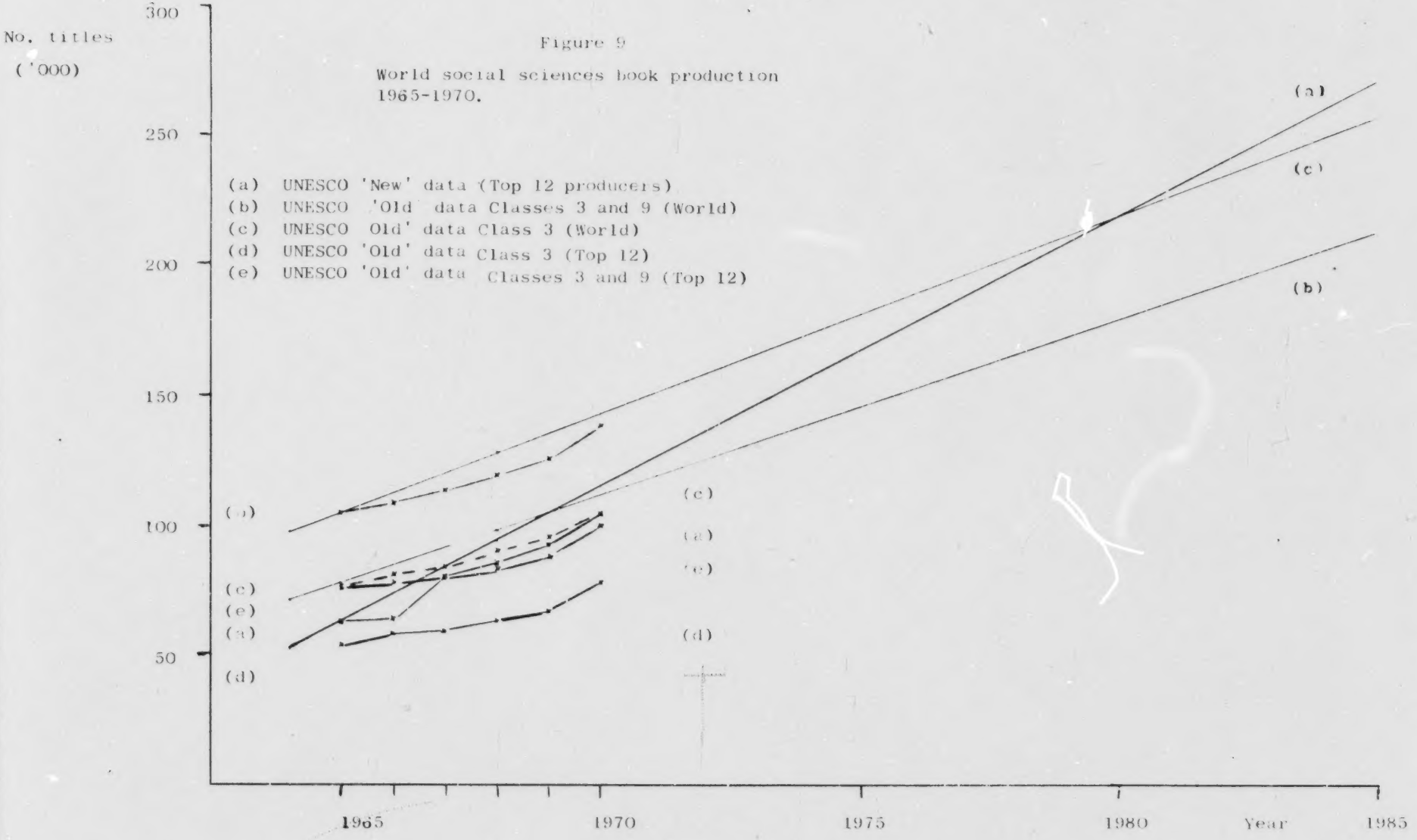


Figure 9

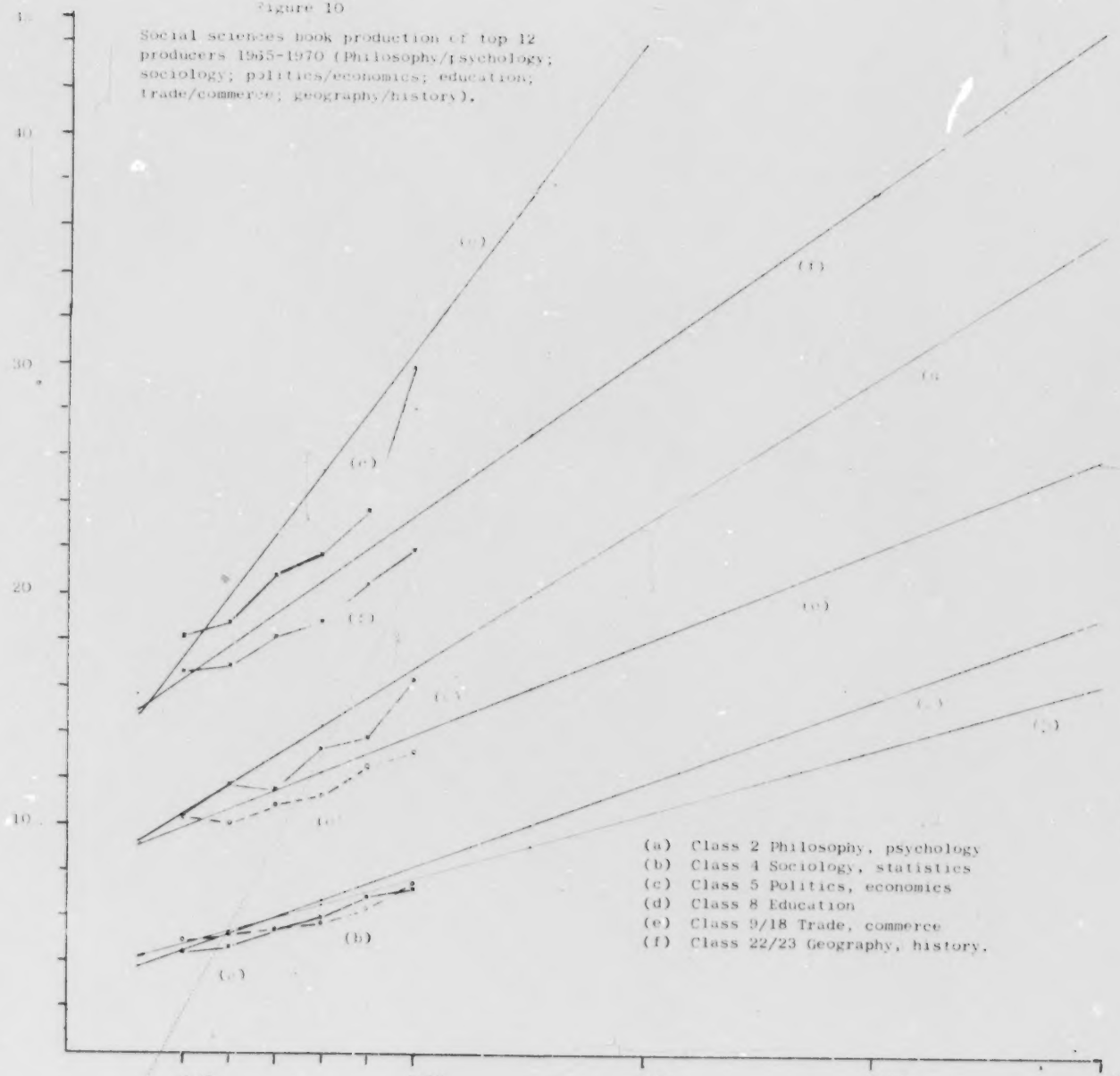
World social sciences book production
1965-1970.



No. titles ('000)

Figure 10

Social sciences book production of top 12 producers 1965-1970 (Philosophy/psychology; sociology; politics/economics; education; trade/commerce; geography/history).



(a) Class 2 Philosophy, psychology
(b) Class 4 Sociology, statistics
(c) Class 5 Politics, economics
(d) Class 8 Education
(e) Class 9/18 Trade, commerce
(f) Class 22/23 Geography, history.

Figure 11

United Kingdom book production 1950-1970.

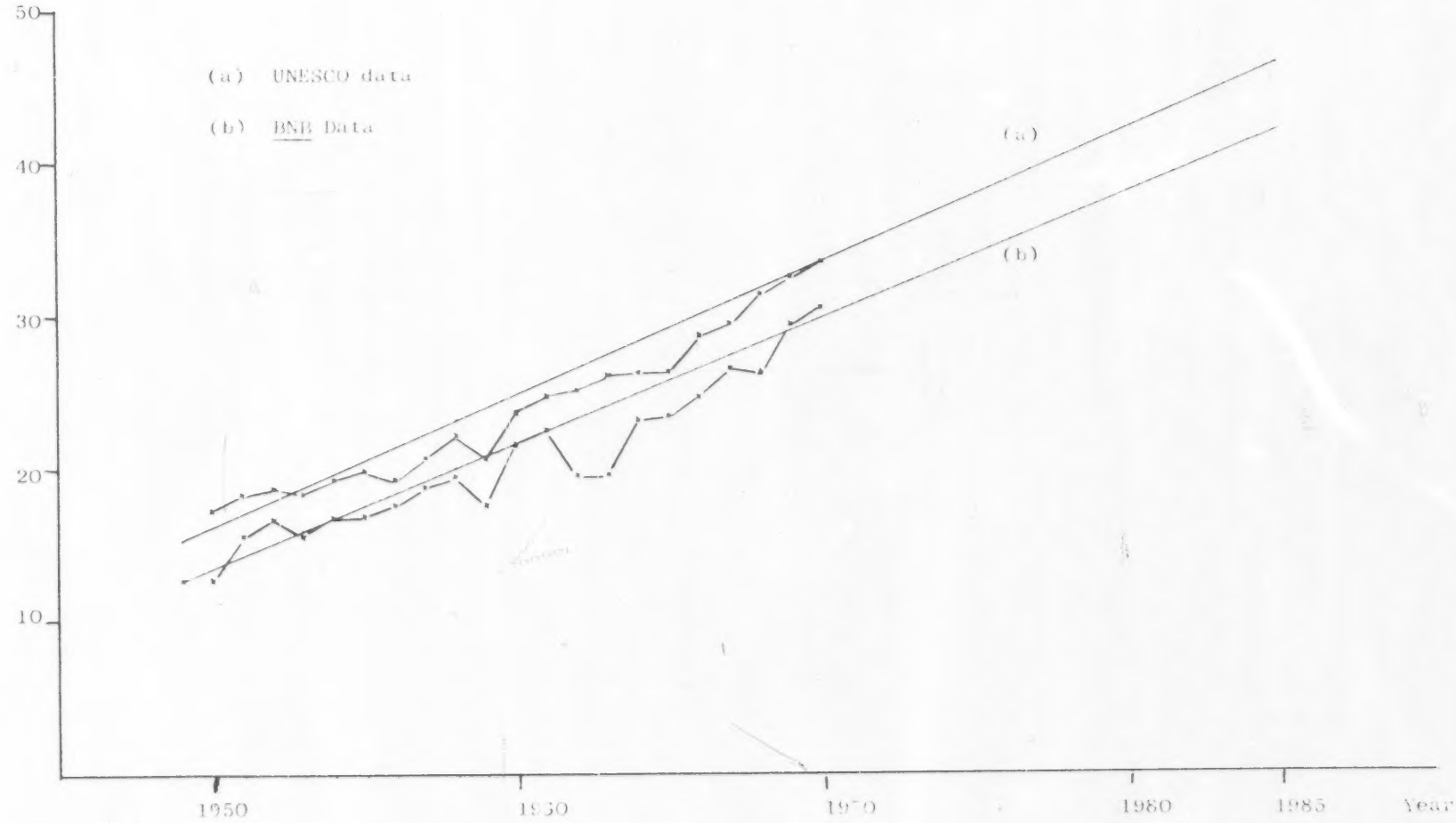
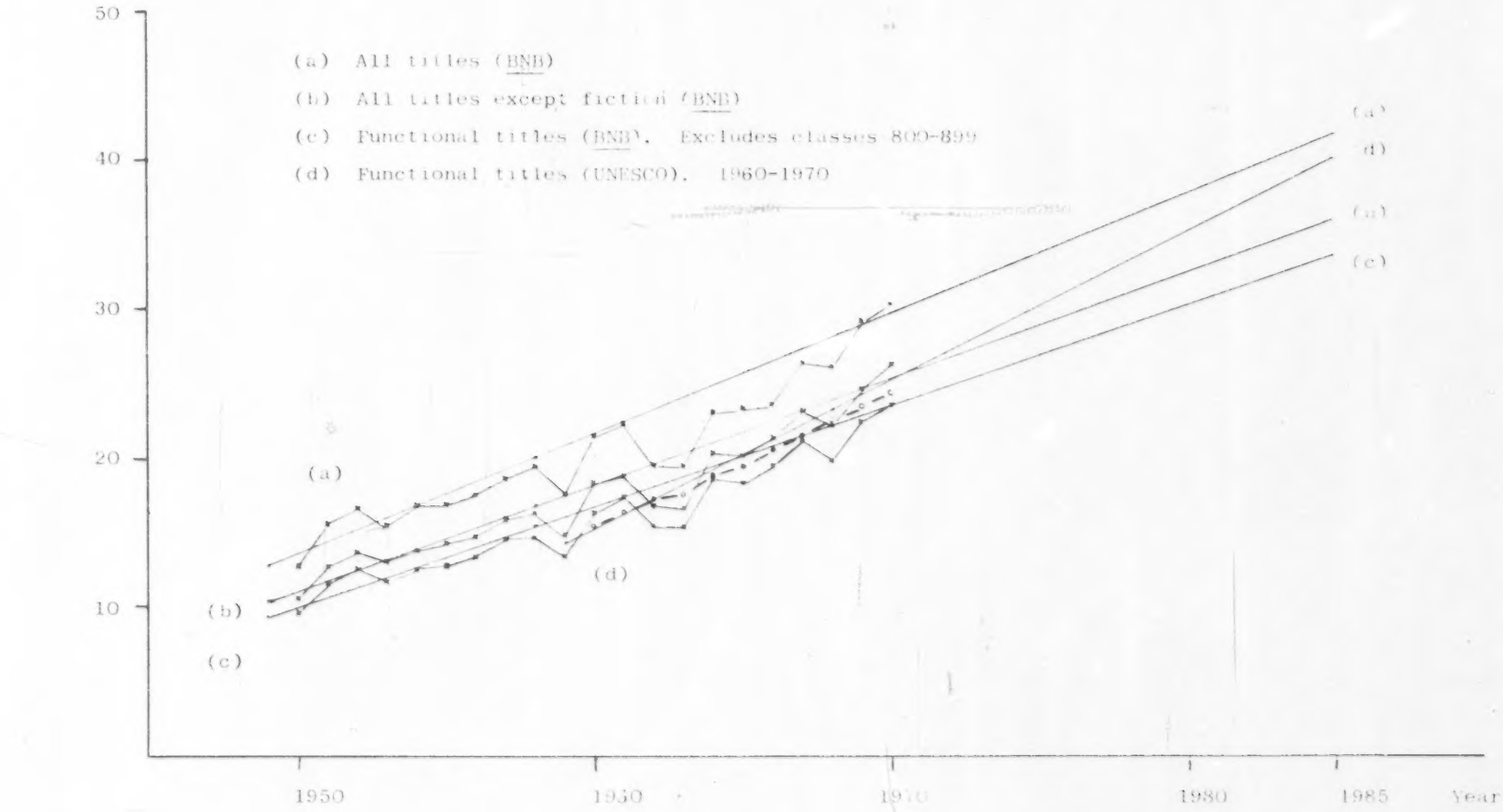


Figure 12

United Kingdom book production 1950-1970
(Total size; excluding fiction, and
'functional' books only).



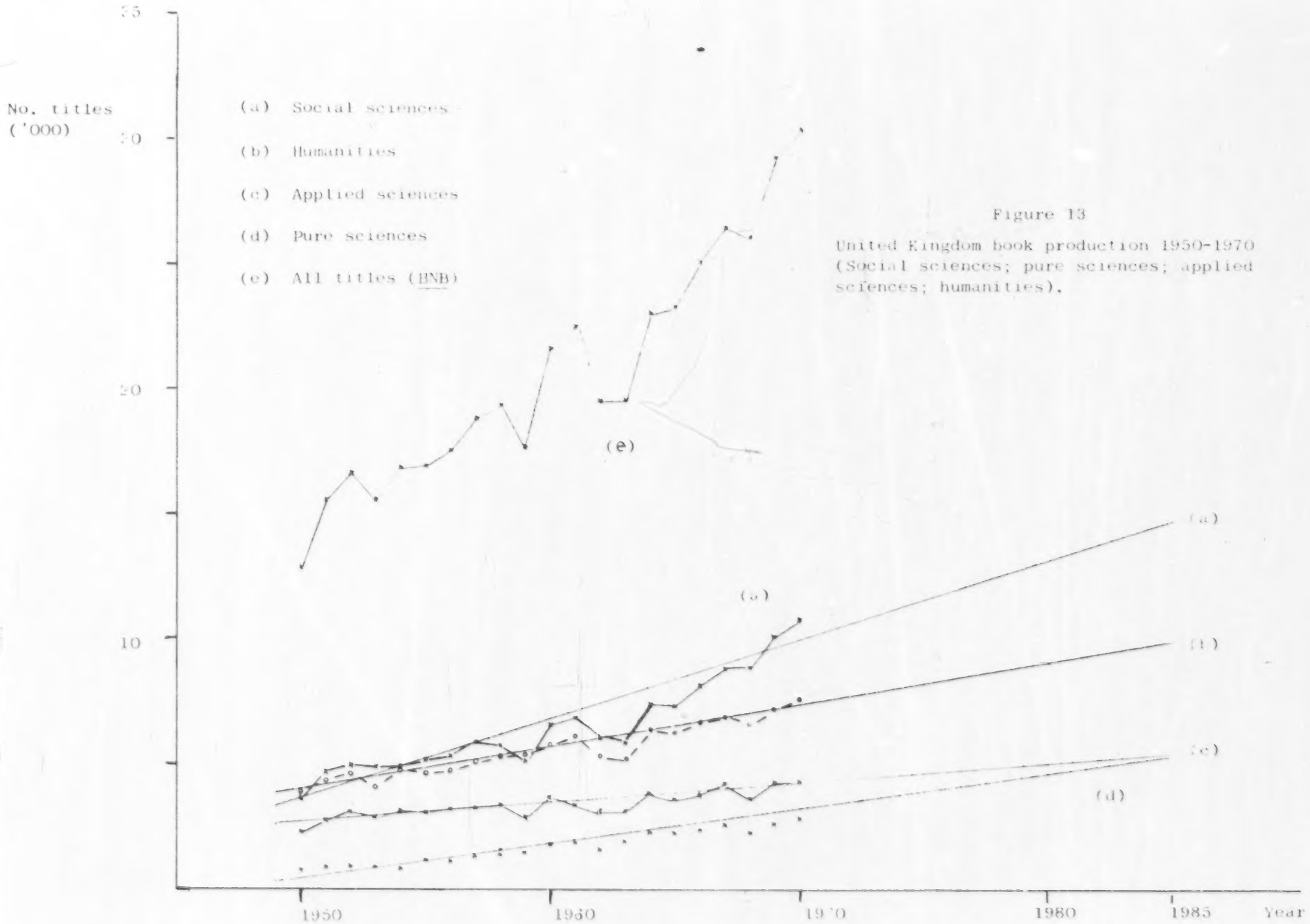


Figure 13

United Kingdom book production 1950-1970 (Social sciences; pure sciences; applied scfences; humanities).

Figure 14

United Kingdom social sciences book production 1950-1970.

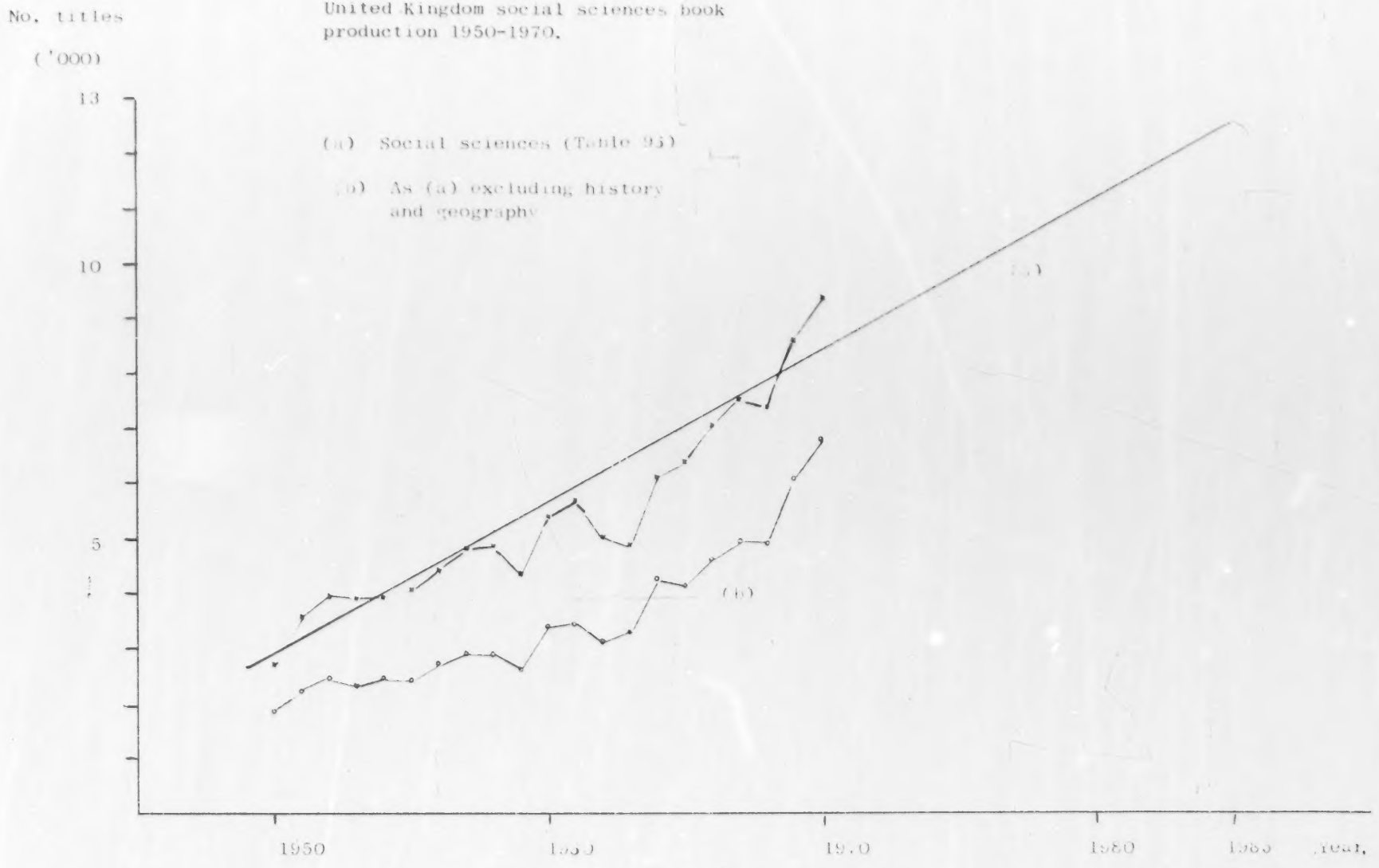


Figure 15

United Kingdom social sciences book production 1950-1970 (Sociology (300-309); political science (320-329); economics (330-339); education (370-379)).

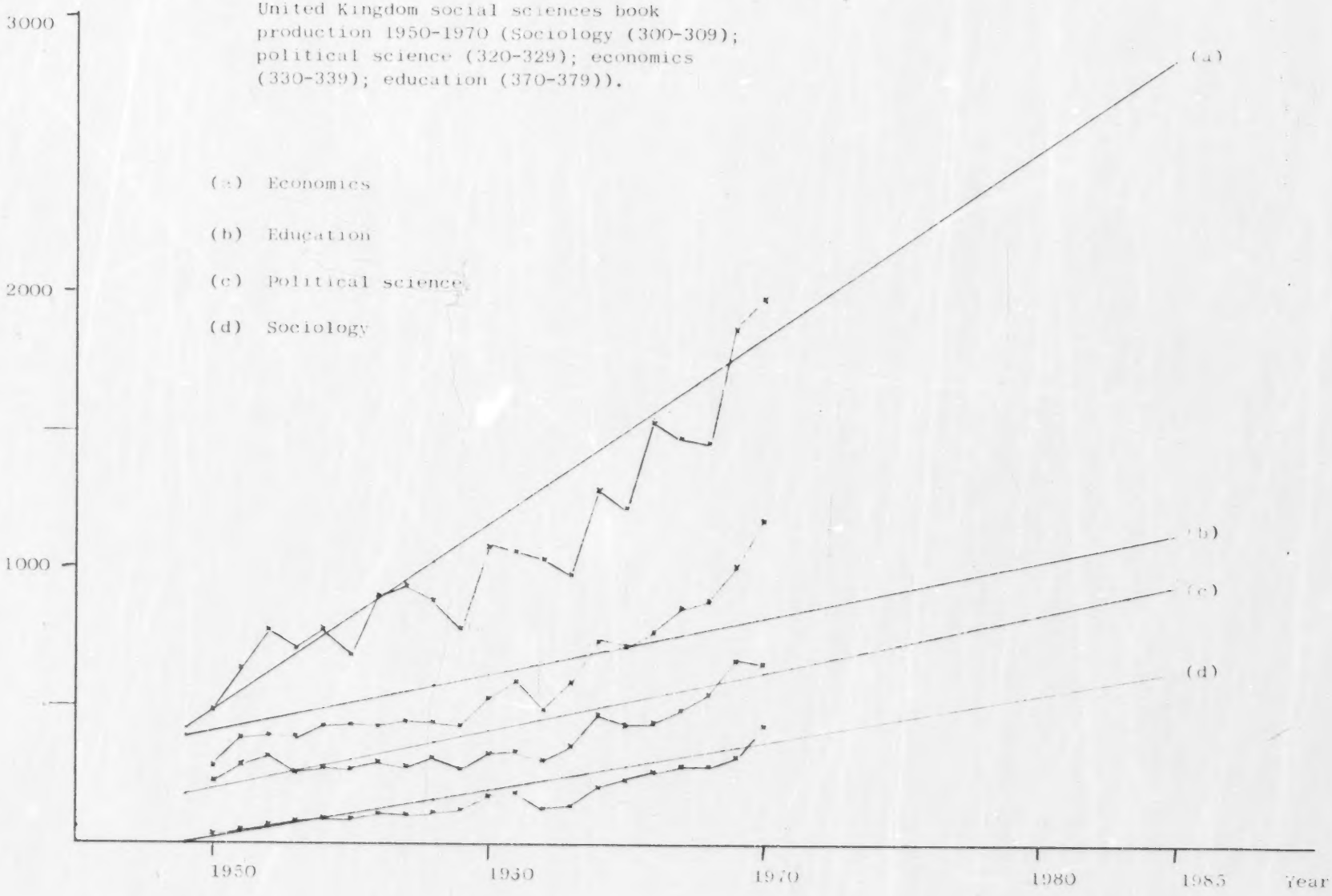


Figure 16

United States book production 1954/1960-1970.

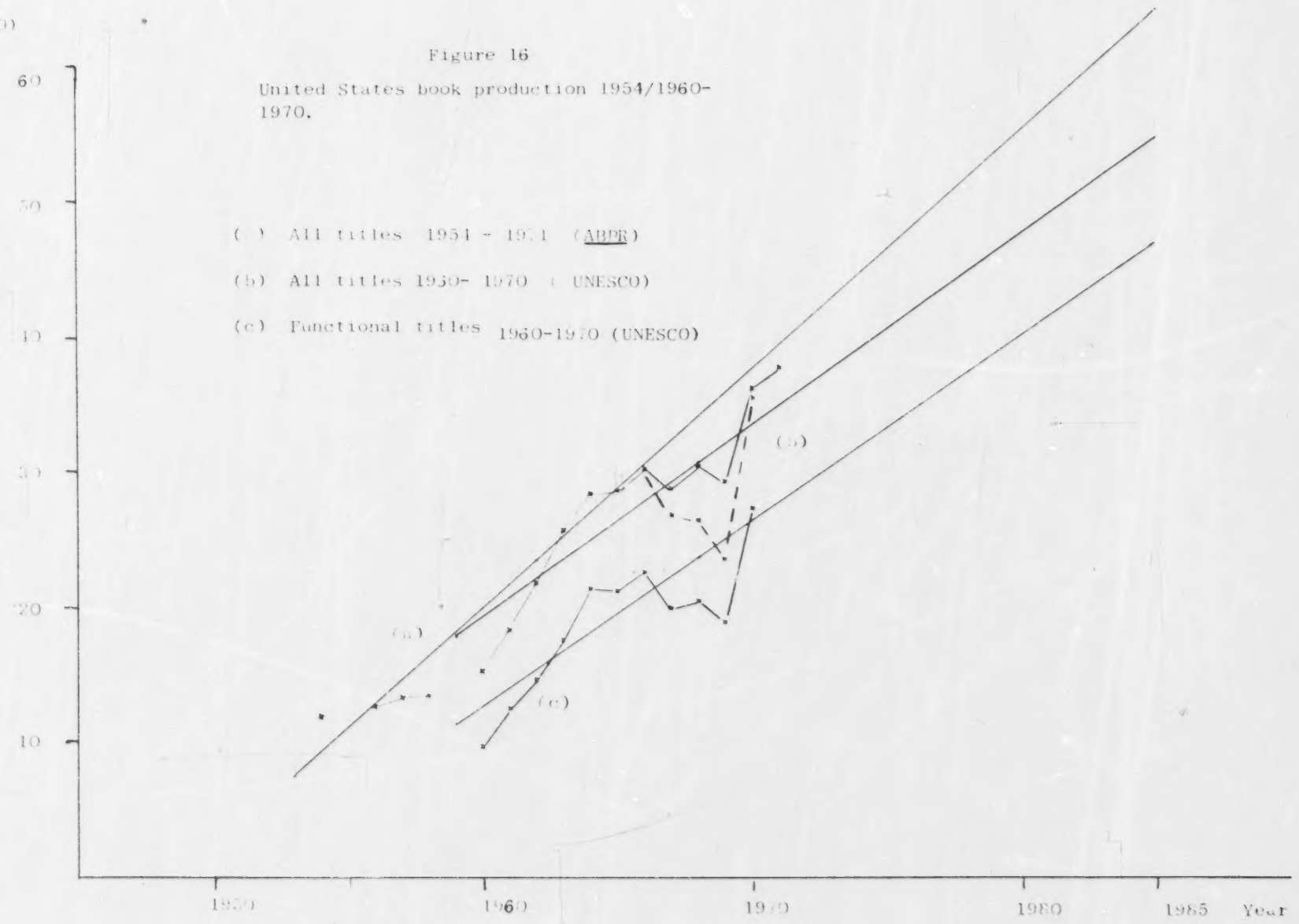


Figure 17

United States book production 1954-1970
(Social sciences; pure sciences; applied sciences; humanities).

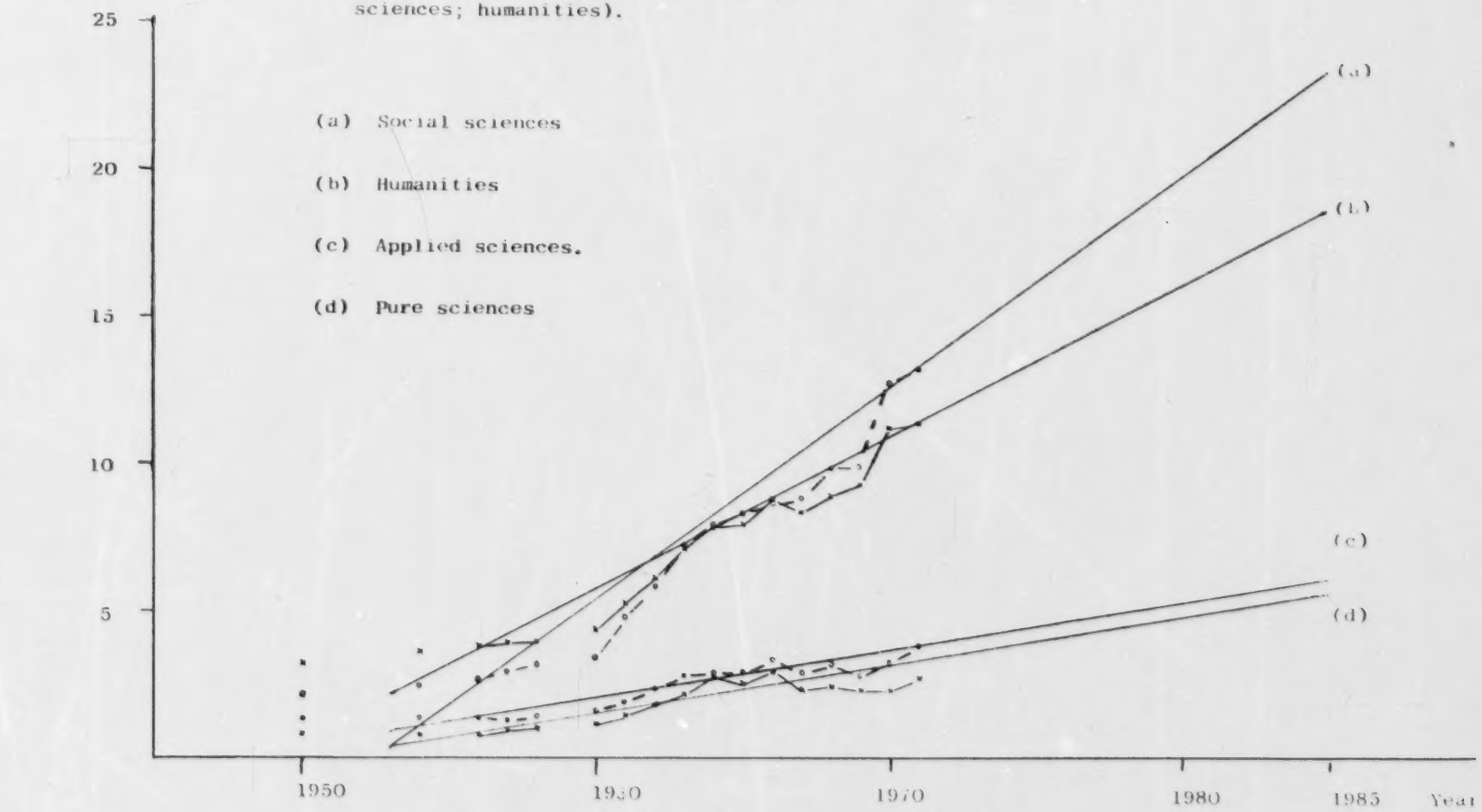
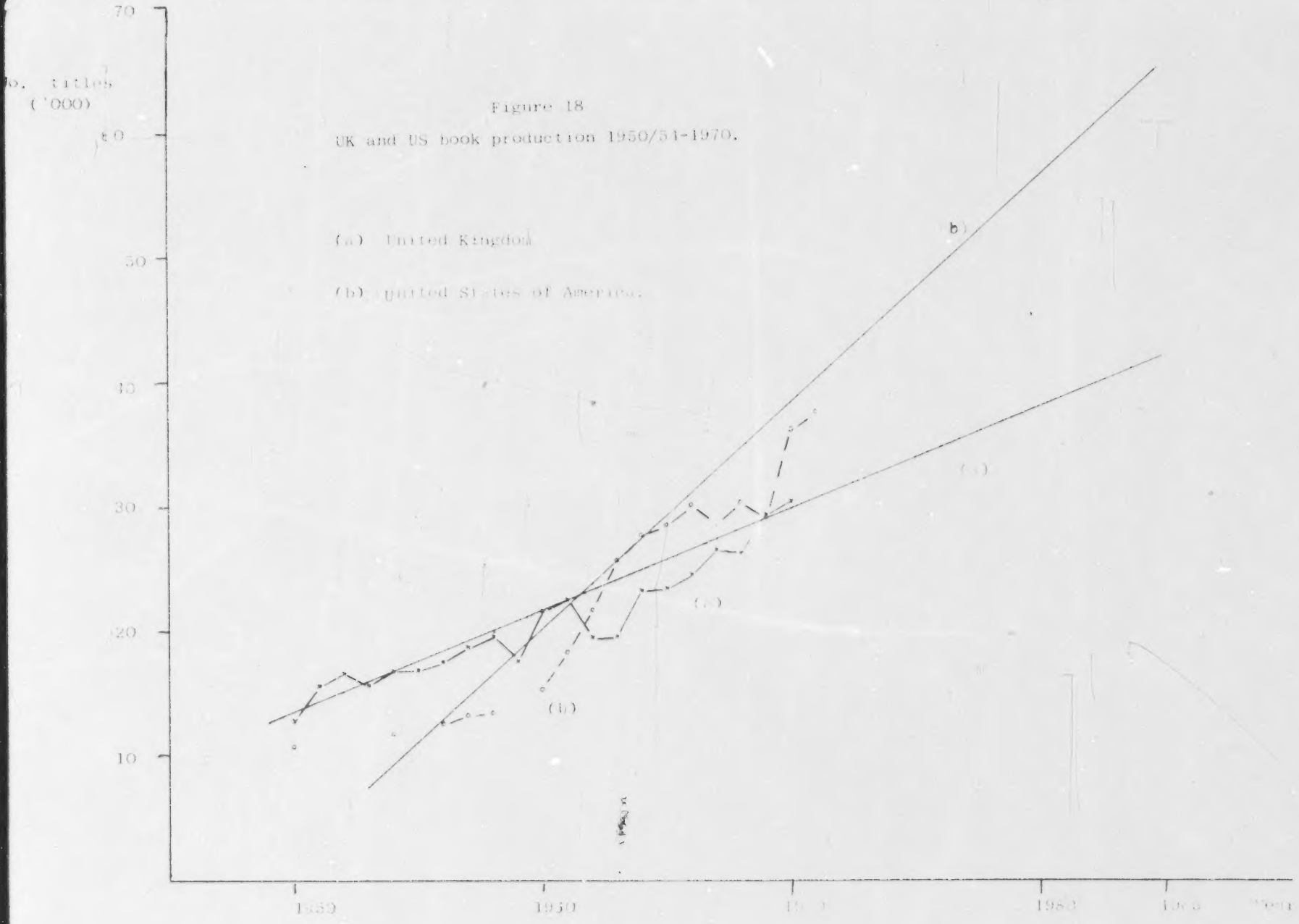


Figure 18

UK and US book production 1950/54-1970.

(a) United Kingdom

(b) United States of America.



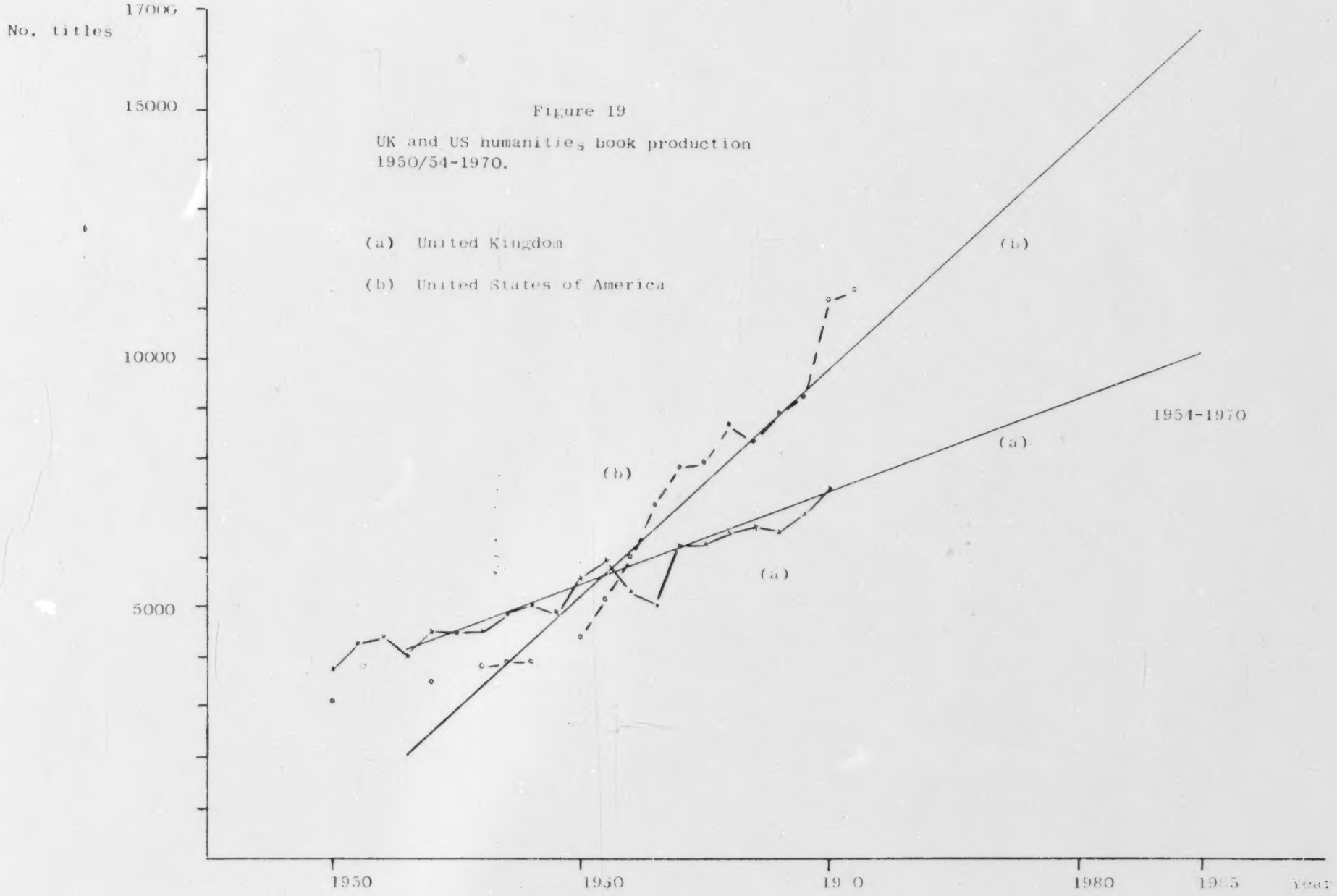


Figure 19

UK and US humanities book production 1950/54-1970.

Figure 20.

UK and US social sciences book production 1950/54-1970.

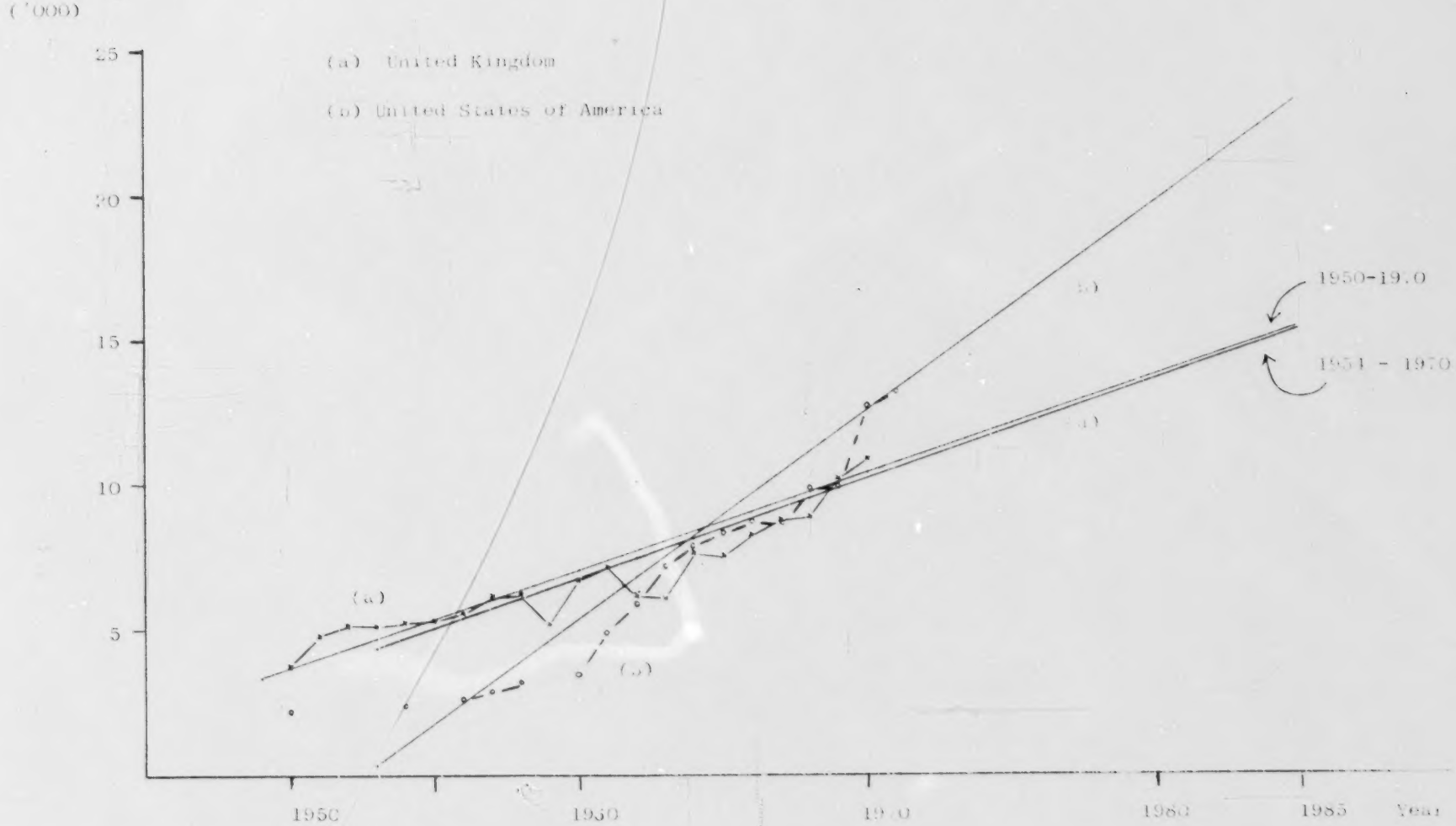


Figure 21

UK and US pure and applied science book production 1950/54-1970.

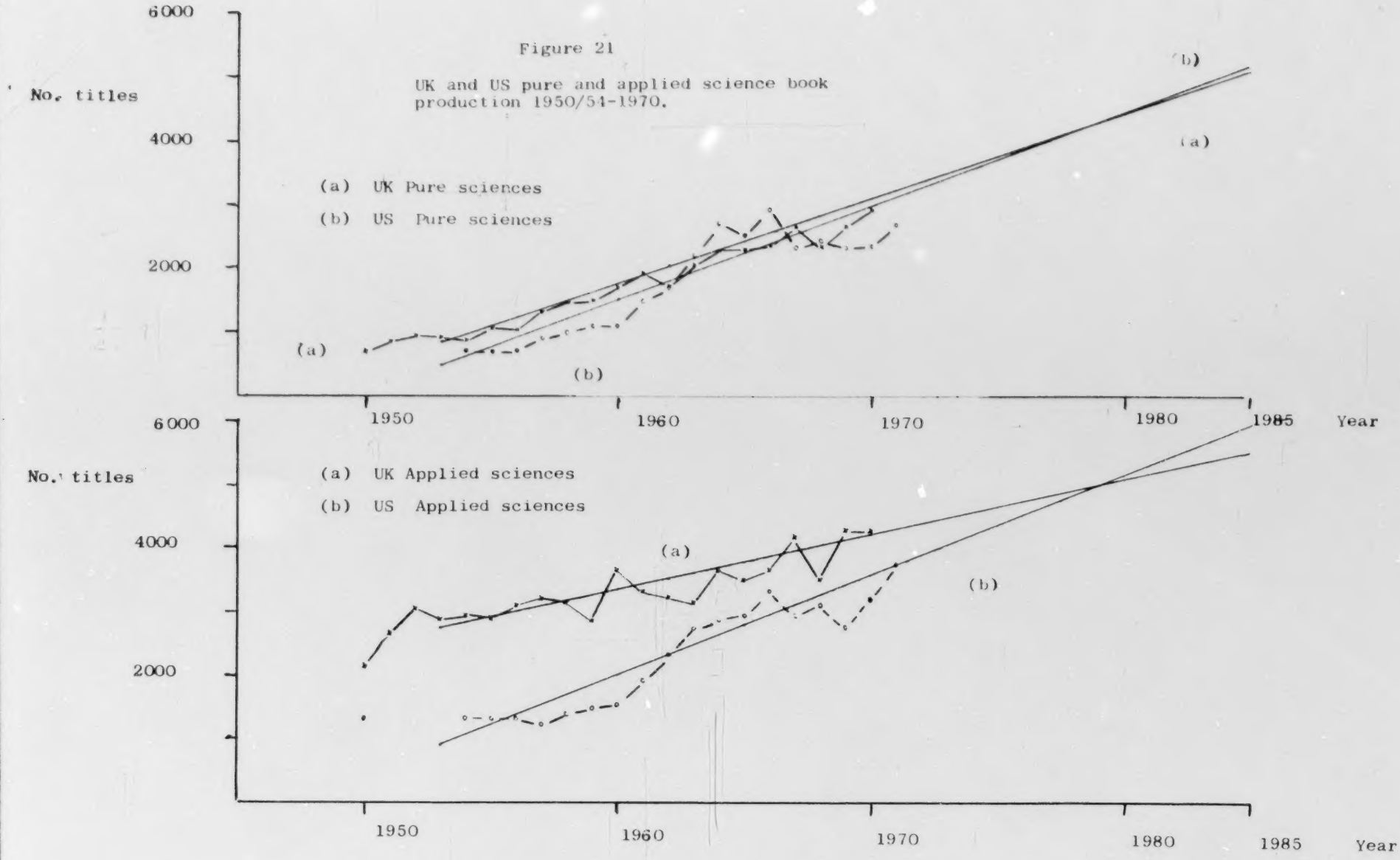
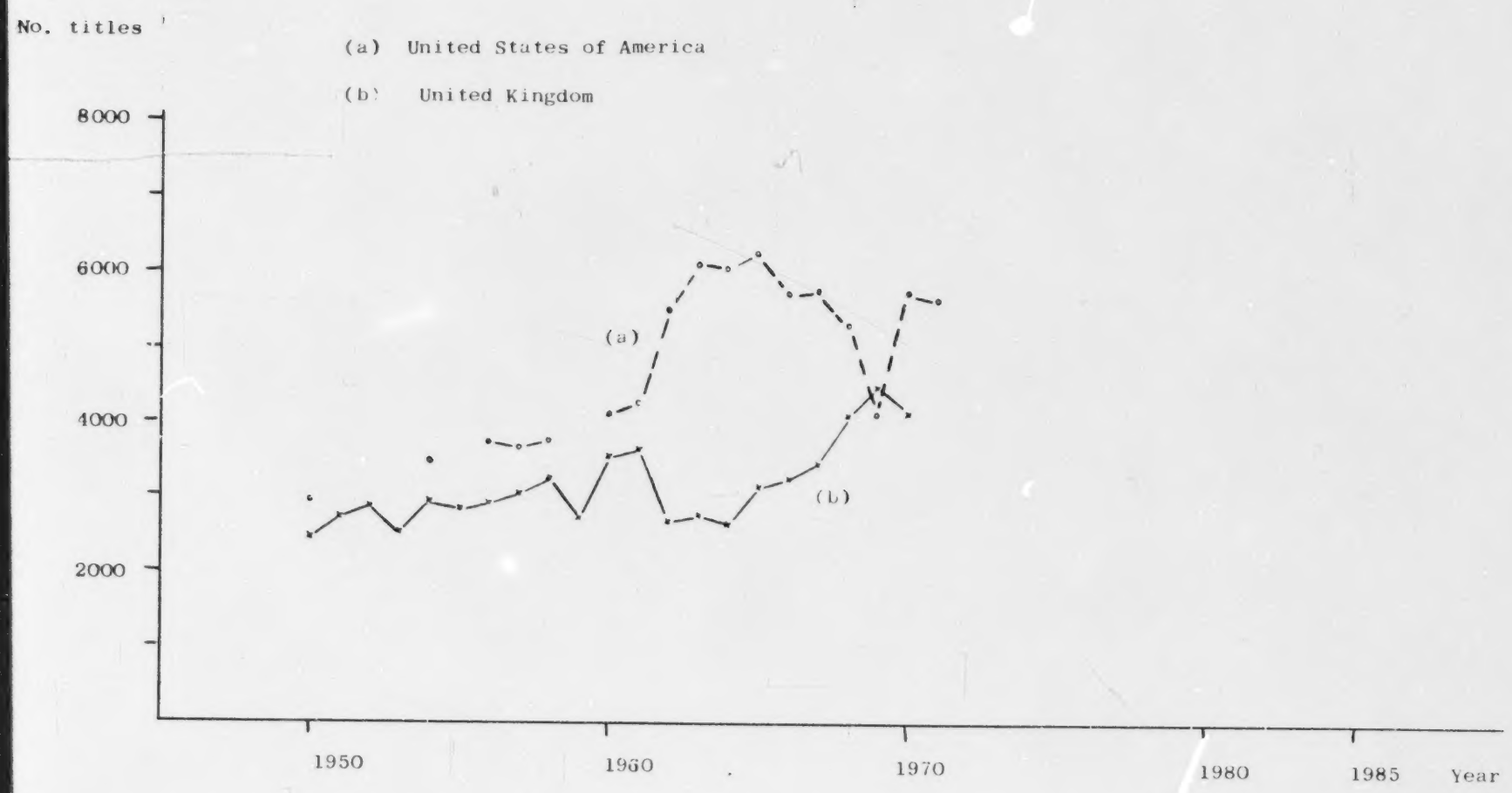


Figure 22

UK and US fiction book production
1950/54-1970.